REGISTERED NO. B, 4665.
Telephone No. 22037.

POST BOX 322.
Telegram "Chronicle"

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

The Bombay Chronicle

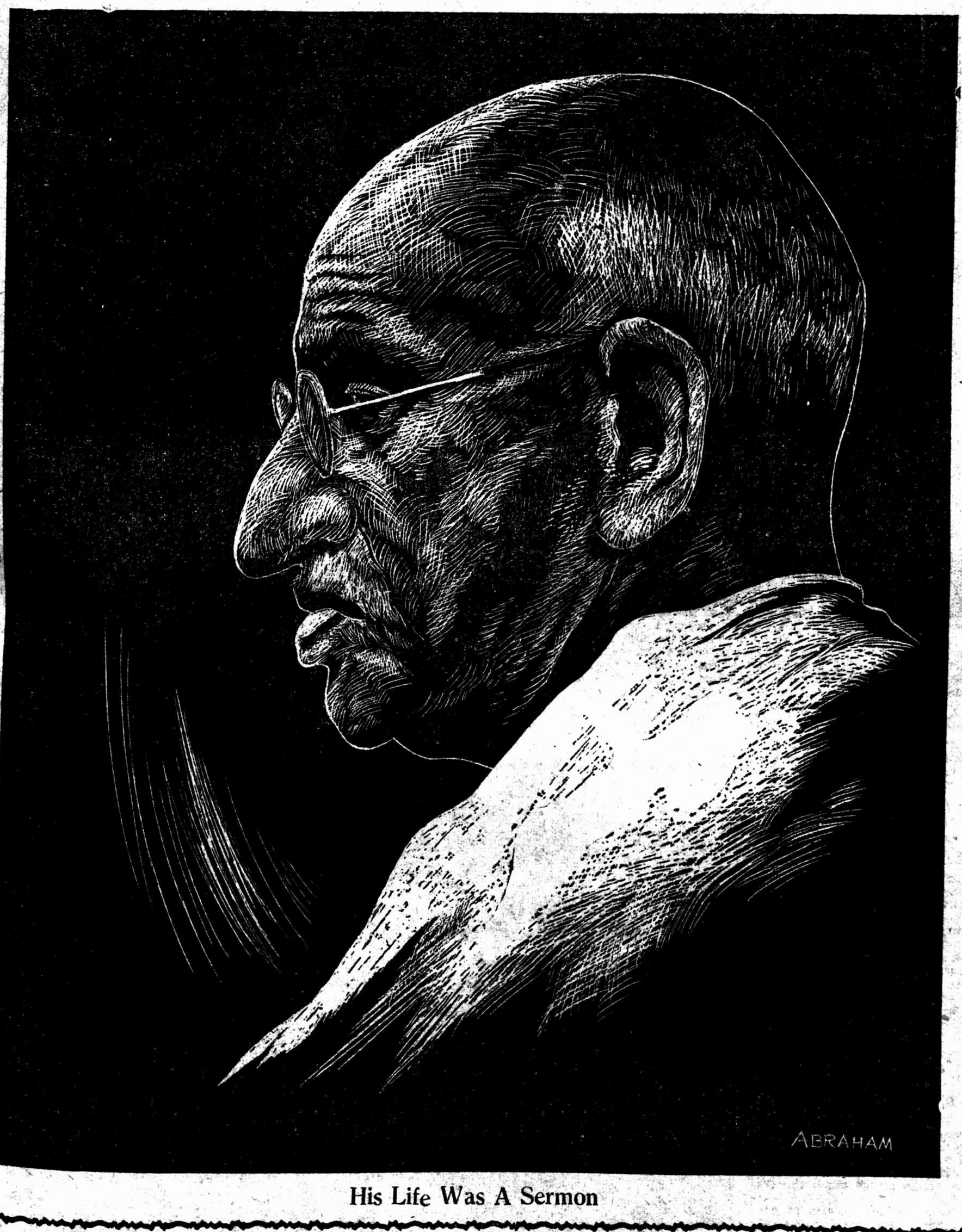
Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. VII NO. 39 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1948 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

WEEK OF REMEMBRANCE



His Life Was A Sermon

NEGRO 'SANYASINI' OF GANDHIAN WAY

See Page 5

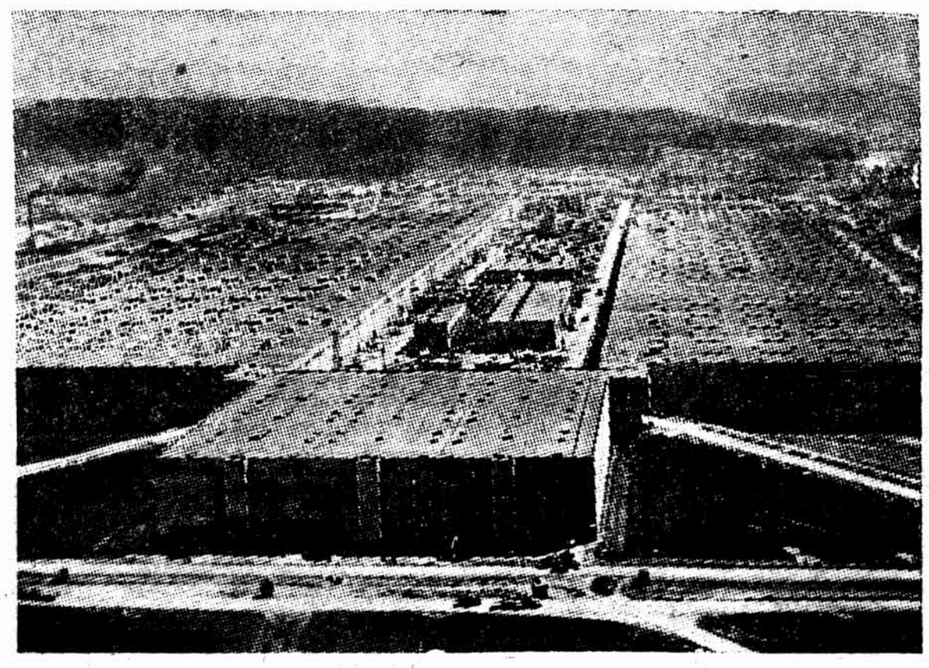
ATOMIC ENERGY FOR MEDICAL RELIEF

BY THOMAS R. HENRY,
Science Editor, North American Newspaper Alliance

HALF a billion years ago, life arose out of the sea and, however far it has wandered from the shore, it still carries with it traces of its beginnings in warm oceans.

Among the most notable of these is the dependence of man and all the higher animals on the purplish-gray element iodine, one of the essentials of life. The greater part of the body's normal supplies of this element—which constantly must be renewed—are stored in the thyroid gland, regulator of the pace of living, and used in the synthesis of the energy-releasing hormone, Thyroxin.

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"



Under Atomic Energy Commission, a network of plants and laboratories is engaged in atomic development. Oak Ridge shown here produces both u-235 and isotopes for medical research.

One hundred per cent of all the iodine in nature is I 127, a stable, heavy element with 52 protons and 64 neutrons packed together in the nucleus of its atom. It can exist, however, in more forms that are known for any other element.

Altogether there are eleven isotopes. Of these, I 131, produced in the atomic piles of the Atomic Energy Commission, is the only one of any known significance. It distintegrates by electron radiation and has a half-life of eight days. It is one of the two or three most important isotopes for medical research in existence.

I 131 is one of the two types of exploding atoms which have found a definite place in medicine quite aside from its probably much greater value as a tracer of physiological processes. Its value in the treatment of various diseased conditions of the thyroid remains somewhat confused and debatable. Perhaps the still questionable value deserves to be further emphasized because one still hears at lay meetings on atomic energy control such wild statements as that "radioactive isotopes already have saved thousands of lives" It is highly doubtful whether all of them put together, as medicines "per se", have yet saved a single life or ever will

I 131, like any other form of iodine taken into the body, is concentrated in the thyroid gland almost to the exclusion of other organs. Thyroid tissue has a special affinity for it. It emits an ionizing radiation. This killing radiation, it was argued, could be brought into direct contact with any cancer of the thyroid, a not infrequent malady, or with any cancerous thyroid tissue that had migrated through the blood stream to some other part of the body.

Thus I 131 would act essentially like an implanted needle of radium. That these high hopes have been sustained seems quite doubtful from the reports.

Another value foreseen was that radio-active iodine, picked up by thyroid tissue cells anywhere, would make possible an accurate diagnosis of the degree to which a thyroid cancer had metastasized. The characteristic radiations could be picked up wherever the I 131 came to rest.

The difficulty seems to be that thyroid cells are so affected by the cancerous process whatever it may be, that there is no longer any assurance that they will have their same selective affinity for iodine. Sometimes they do, sometimes they do not. Some experimenters report good results to the Atomic Energy Commission and some almost complete failures.

Much more hopeful is the picture with respect to non-cancerous overactivity of the thyroid gland which hitherto usually has been treated by surgery. A few of the clinical reports:

The Lakeside Hospital of Cleveland reported that toxic goitre could be controlled with one or two doses of this isotope. The only danger, the doctors there found, was in the possible destruction of too much thyroid tissue.

The Mayo Clinic reports 80 per cent "good" results in treatment of exothalmic goitre and some value in selected cases of other thyroid ailments.

Behaviour Of Iodine

Special studies were made here of the behaviour of iodine in the body. It is absorbed from the stomach at a rate of from three to six per cent of any given amount per minute. In normal individuals the greater part is excreted at once, most of the remainder going to the thyroid. The overactive thyroid tends to draw more than the normal In these tests an hitherto unsuspected incidental value was found. The rate of iodine excretion is an accurate measure of the function of the kidneys—possibly a valuable aid in diagnosis of kidney ailments.

The Mayo Clinic doctors stress that there are two factors involved in the clinical use of radioactive iodine for thyroid disorders, and they may not have much direct relationship to each other. First is the ability of the gland to take up iodine from the blood. Second is the ability to synthesize it into thyroxin once it has been acquired.

At the University of Minnesota, treatment of toxic goitre with I 131 was found "promising. The doctors here also reported that they had had good results in tracing the spread of thyroid cancer.

At the Monntfiore Hospital in New York, 21 cases of metastasized thyroid cancer have been studied. In only 13 per cent of these was there any absorption of the radioactive isotope. Ten patients actually were treated. Four seemed to improve. Three died. One got worse. Two were insufficiently treated for any reliable judgment.

The isotope was used in treatment of 14 cases of hyperthyroidism. In four of these the results were excellent. Five seemed to show some improvement. Five other results were questionable.

At the University of Nebraska, however, I 131 was found as good as surgery in the treatment of toxic goitre. It was found of some value in thyroid cancer if combined with radiation and surgery. Also at the University of Rochester, the isotope was found "extremely useful in treatment of patients suffering from both malign and malignant thyroid disease."

At the Cedars of Lebanon Research Institute in Los Angeles, an extensive series of experiments was designed to test whether radioactive iodine, radioactive phosphorus, or a combination of them, had any selective killing action against bacteria as compared with normal body cells. At first this seemed to be the case, but more carefully controlled experiments nullified the early results.

As a tracer, however, radioactive iodine is yielding results of the utmost value. It is not unlikely that all the therapeutic effects will be far overshadowed in the history of medicine by one discovery reported from New York University's College of medicine.

Every cell in the body of every plant or animal consists of a nucleus surrounded by a substance known as cytoplasm. The nucleus is concerned with cell reproduction—that is, with the growth and repair of the body. Prominent in this nucleus are two extremely complex biochemical substances known as nucleic acids. The New York University investigators, using radio-iodine as a tracer, found a third which is more fundamental and from which the other two are derived.

Cancer is primarily a problem of uncontrolled cell reproduction. It seems likely that this discovery goes much further towards the roots of the cancer problem than any therapeutic effects obtained with radio-iodine.

In the Parke Davis Co. Laboratories in Detroit, the isotope was used as a tracer to determine the efficacy and safety of a number of drugs which inhibited overactive thyroids. It was found possible to release these drugs to the public far sooner than otherwise would have been the case.

First of the radioactive isotopes used in clinical medicine was electron-emitting phosphorus 32, with a half-life of 14 days: In that period half of any given amount will disintegrate. This exploding form of one of the key elements of protoplasm, essential to life and widely distributed in the human body, is one of the three or four new forms of atoms that can be produced most cheaply and abundantly and is probably the most in demand.

The value of P 32 as a medicine now seems fairly well proved although it has fallen short of meeting the high hopes held for it ten years ago.

However, since phosphorus tends to concentrate in bone, and also circulates in the blood stream, this isotope has been proposed to fight one of the most dreaded of human diseases: Leukemia, or "cancer of the blood". There is no cure for Leukemia. It is almost invariably fatal, although its progress can be considerably delayed. It is characterized chiefly by an enormous increase in white blood cells which, however, do not behave like normal cells, but rob other elements of the blood of their essential nctrition, and behave like the cells of malignant tumors. The basic difficulty presumably lies in the bone marrow, where blood cells are created.

.. SHORT LIFE——NO DANGER ..

Thus came the suggestion that this electron-shooting isotope, circulating in the blood and drawn to bone marrow, would act like radium in killing the malignant cells. Because of its short life it could be used with no danger. Previously Leukemia had been treated only by ex-radiation of the entire body. The argument was not entirely false, although the actual value of the isotope in treating this "blood cancer" still is somewhat debatable. Reports to the Atomic Energy Commission hold forth promise. Even though no case of Leukemia has yet been cured, there have been temporary remissions, during which victims were able to work and felt as well as usual.

P. 32 is as good as X-radiation reports the Los Angeles Tumor Institute. Patients stay well longer than with any other form of treatment.

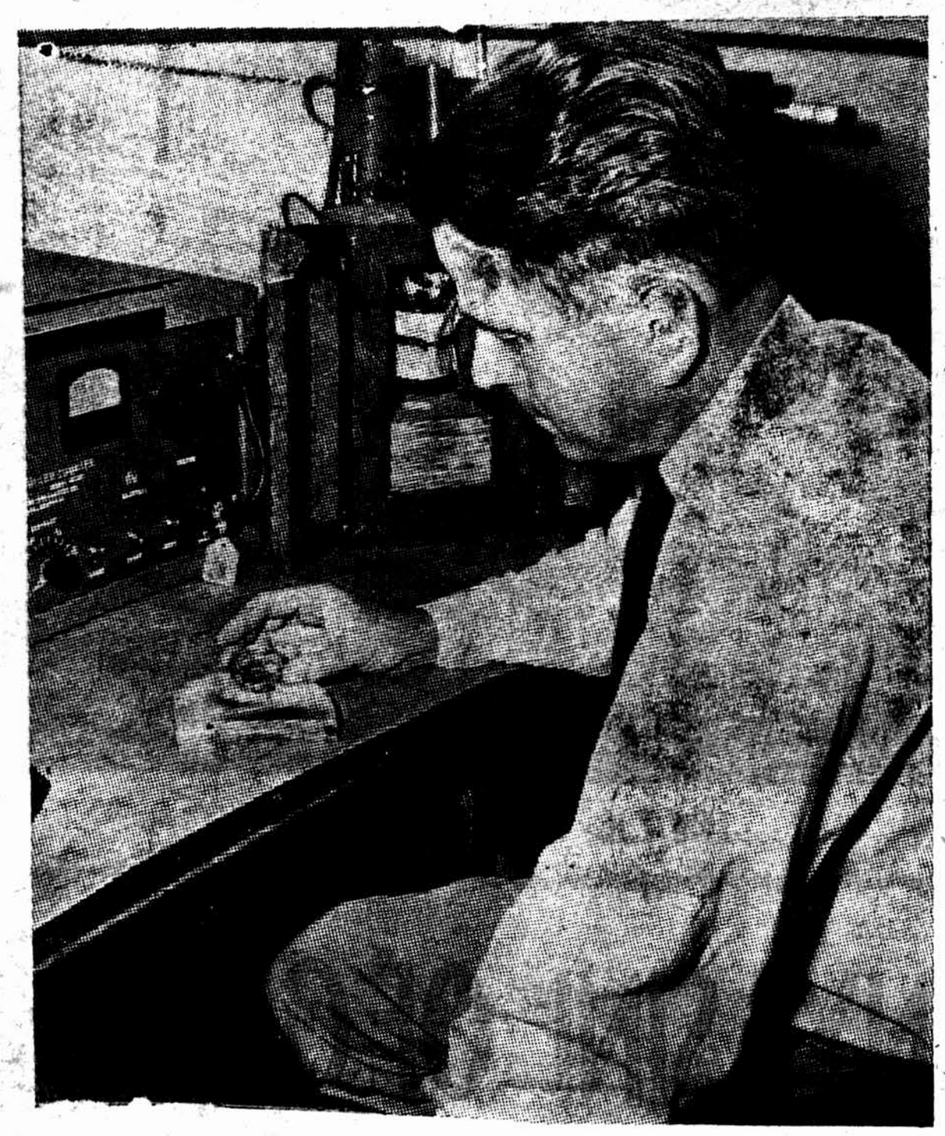
It is valuable, report doctors of Ohio State University, for patients whose bodies cannot tolerate heavy X-radiation. In a few cases, however, the isotope has seemed to accentuate the disease. It relieves deep bone pain due to cancer metastasis—the transfer of the cancer agent to another part of the body with developmennt similar lesion in the new locathion.

For another somewhat rare disease of the blood, however, P. 32 has proved the best medicine and is recommended in all the reports. This is Polycythemia Vera. It is characterized by abnormal production of red blood cells in the bone mrrow. Unlike Leukemia, it is not malignant. Whether the isotope actually produces cures is still debatable, but it brings quick and lasting relief from the symptoms.

Eventually, it is quite likely, the exploding phosphorus atoms will find their greatest value as tracers of physiological processes. This will lead investigators to a better understanding of the basic processes of life in which phosphorus plays a part.

At the Harvard School of Dentistry the element is being used to determine how dentin and enamel, both phosphorus-containing, are built up in the teeth. Scientists of the Rockefel-

(Continued On Page 27)



Atom goes to work for farmers. A sample of dried leaves from the phosphorus treated grapevine is ready to be placed in the Ginger counter and tested for radio-activity. The counter makes a clicking noise, whenever radio-active atoms inside the plant give off radiation. The experiment was conducted by American scientists at the University of California College of Agriculture.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Between You And Me

BY "ME"

The story of Hyderabad State, whose future is hanging in the balance, is a chronicle of the ages of Indian history, right from the Puranic times down to the modern era. Traces of the geographical landmarks of the Ramayana period are found in many places, and popular legends associate many cities and temples with the heroic figures in the Purana. In the ancient city of Nagai, a mile south of Chittapur, there are several Hindu temples, the biggest of which is dedicated to Hanuman. Scenes from the Ramayana are carved on the parapet and, among the sculptured figures is the ten-headed Ravan, the villain of the Ramayana piece. According to local tradition, Ram halted at Nagai during his arduous search for Sita. The same story is associated with Jalna, formerly known as Jankapur in memory of Janki (Sita)

* * *

Bhadrachellam, famous for its Ram temple, is said to be the site where Ram and Lakshman built a 'Parnakuti' during their exile on the advice of Saint Agastia. Ram is also reported to have crossed the Godavari near Bhadrachellam on his Lanka mission. The temple has been built by Ramdas, a devotee of Ram, from the misappropriations of the Nawab's treasury. Story goes that when the Nawab demanded account from Ramdas and imprisoned him for embezzlement, two figures appeared before the Nawab and unloaded their bags of gold to settle Ramdas' account. They disappeared mysteriously after the delivery of the gold, neither the Nawab nor Ramdas knowing anything about their antecedents. Tradition connects these legendary figures with Ram and Lakshman, who came in human form to save their devotee. The granite piles between Lingampalli and Hyderabad city have many legends associated with them. According to one, the rocks were dropped by 'Vanar Sena' (army of monkeys) who transported building materials from the mountains of Northern India to bridge the sea between Rameswaram and Lanka to rescue Sita. These remains of the Puranic Age are of antiquarian interest, despite incredible stories associated with them.

* * *

The Ajanta and Ellora caves span the gap of history between the Puranic and the historical ages. The Ajanta caves date from 200 B.C. to 400 A.D. The neighbouring city of Paithan, according to Ptolemy, an ancient traveller, was the capital of Pulumayi II, one of the rulers of the Andhra Dynasty 138-78 B.C. The caves of Ellora are unique for the proximity of Buddhist, Brahminical and Jain temples which date back to the early centuries of the Christian Era. The Kailasa temple of the group, which is said to have been excavated in the 8th century, is built on the Dravidian model of architecture. Thus Hyderabad State preserves the unity of architecture through the ages.

* * *

In one sense, the State is the Mausoleum of kings and the Waterloo of many empires. The Rashtrakutas, Yadavas, Bhamanis, Chalukyas, Kakathiyas and Andhras vied with one another for suzerainty and have added glorious chapters to the history of Hyderabad. In later times, the English, French, Marathas, Hyder Ali and the Nizam played their own roles in history-making. Out of the wars of the 18th century, only the British and the Nizam survived as allies.

* * *

Almost all the cities of Hyderabad have a history of their own, having been the capital of one ruling dynasty or another. They have won international recognition, and have received honourable mention in the chronicles of ancient travellers like Niccolao Munucci, Ptolemy, Tavernier, Marco Polo, Hiuen Tsiang and Monsieur Thevenot. Hyderabad city, the capital of the Nizam, was originally founded in 1589 by the Fifth King of Golconda and was known as Bhagnagar after Bhagmati, a favourite mistress of the Sultan. The ancient fort of Golconda, four miles from Hyderabad, has changed hands from Hindu to Bahmani and subsequently to Kutub Shahi dynasties, and still exhibits remnants of early Hindu architecture.

*

Bhangir was formerly an outpost of the Kingdom of Warangal, which was subsequently captured by Bahmani rulers. Alir is famous for its Chalukyan inscriptions. Kazipet is well-known for its groups of temples executed in Dravidian style. Hanamkonda temple is a remarkable example of Chalukyan architecture. The western shrine, associated with the cult of Shiva, is decorated with finely-sculptured figures of dancing girls. Near Hanamkonda, there are several Jain figures cut in the rocks. Ramappa temple situated at Palampet is more ornate than Hanamkonda shrine. Warangal was the capital of the Kakathiya dynasty and was ruled by Telugu kings for many generations. Khammameth was the capital of Hindu rulers, which subsequently passed on to the Kutub Shahi dynasty. Bezwada is the famous Vijayawada of mythology, which was subsequently conquered by the Chalukyas. The famous Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen Tsang, is believed to have visited this city in the 7th century when Buddhism was in its heyday.

* * *

Sirpur was the capital of the Gond Kings. Bidar formed the capital of Bahmanis. The antiquities of Bidar excavated at Takht Mahal, with their subterranean chambers, baths, cisterns and water channels are prototypes of underground architecture of the Moghul forts of Lahore, Delhi and Agra. Over the Mausoleum of Bidar's founder is inscribed the following lines:

"Should my heart ache, my remedy is this—
A cup of wine, and then 1 sip of bliss."

* * *

Udgir, the historic town near Bidar, is famed for its fine Bahmani fort, tombs and mosques, temples and palaces. The Hassam Garden, constructed by one of the Moghul Governors, was the resort of courtiers and their dames. Khanapur is well-known for its temple dedicated to Khandoba. It is a great Maratha pilgrim centre, and the present temple building was built by the forefathers of the Gaekwar of Baroda. Nander is well-known for the Gurdwara, which contains the tomb of Guru Gobind, who was assassinated near the town in 1708. In the 7th century it became a Maratha stronghold. At Purli-Vaijnah is the celebrated temple which contains one of the most sacred 'Lingas.' The temple was erected by Ahalyabai who ruled at Indore in the 18th century.

*

Kurnool is one of the most historic cities, having witnessed many vicissitudes and dynastic changes. In the 13th century it was under Warangal rulers, and was subsequently annexed by Adilshahi Dynasty. During the Carnatic wars it was besieged by the French under the command of Bussy. It was again invaded by Hyder Ali, and after the defeat of Tippu in 1799, it was included in the Nizam's Dominions. Subsequently, the Nizam ceded it to the British in lieu of payment of the subsidiary troops stationed at Hyderabad. After the 15th August 1947 when the British quitted India, the Nizam was agitating for the retrocession of the ceded districts.

* * *

From 1726 when the Nizam dynasty was founded, the Nizam was the monarch of all he surveyed. With the aid of able administrators, he successfully negotiated for the retrocession of Berar and made the heir-apparent the Prince of Berar. With the announcement of the British quitting India and the renunciation of Paramountcy, the Nizam looked forward to play the role of independent ruler, and badly in need of a port, demanded the return of the ceded districts, which would give him a corridor to the port of Vizagapatam. On the other hand, the Andhras, the Kannadigas and the Marathas, who formed the majority of the population and had borne the brunt of Razvi Raj, made a bid for linguistic provinces where they could revive the glories of the Rashtrakuta, Andhra and Kannada dynasties. They held the view that with the renunciation of Paramountcy by the British people became paramount and had the right to opt out from a State where they were treated as helots. The proclamation of Free Republics on the Telingana and Maharashtra borders under the direction of the State Congress and Communist leaders is a fight for freedom against the Nizam's arrogation of paramountcy.

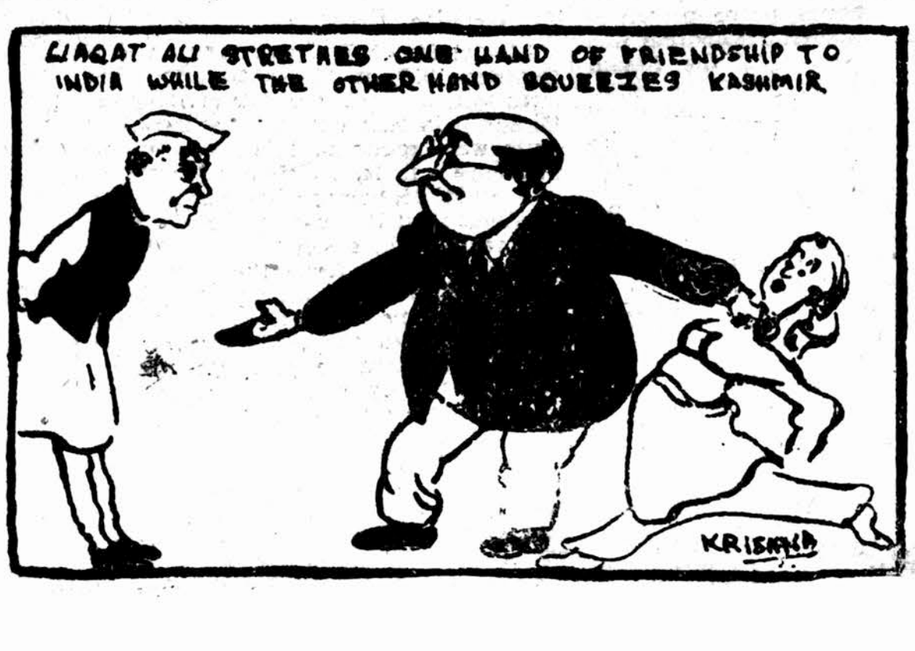
* * *

The political correspondent of the "Pakistan Times" asks the question, "Was the Indian invasion of Hyderabad stage-managed, with the Nizam playing the abetter and the chief conspirator? He does not wait for an answer, and concludes that "the easy walkover of the Indian armed forces in the Hyderabad territory was pre-planned with the active support and connivance of the Nizam". If you love Razvi, say so. But why damn the Nizam, who was under duress?

* * *

The Nizam gives a plain answer to the question in his latest broadcast, wherein he wants the Muslims all over the world not to be victims of interested propaganda. The Nizam denounced the eight months old terror rule of the Razakars and the Laik Ali Ministry, which, he said, had been forced upon him and ren-

(Continued on Page 26)



When Gandhiji Was Kicked Off Pavement

When the train on which Gandhi was travelling to Pretoria arrived at Germeston, the guard came to examine the tickets and was shocked to see Gandhi in the first class compartment. He signalled to the barrister with his fingers to go to the third class van whereon Gandhi showed him his first class ticket.

"That does not matter", said the guard, "go to the third class."

There was only one other passenger in the compartment besides Gandhi. He was an Englishman—an English gentleman and he immediately took the guard to task.

"What do you mean," he said, "troubling the gentleman. Don't you see he has a first class ticket? I do not mind in the least his travelling with me."

GUARD AMAZED

The guard stared at the Englishman for a long moment, shrugged his shoulders and muttered, "If you want to travel with a coolie, that is your business. Why should I care", and he went away, Mr. H. Power narrates this incident in "The Observer."

Pretoria was reached around 8 o'clock that night. At the Johnson's Family Hotel, Gandhi again received trouble. The manager told him that so far as he (the manager) was concerned, he would admit Gandhi but his guests objected. Finally, on the condition that Gandhi took his dinner in his room, he was admitted for the night. The next day, he made arrangements for lodge and board with an Indian merchant whom Abdullah Sheikh had recommended.

This being done, he interviewed Mr. Bain, the Attorney of the case which brought him to the Union. The lawsuit in question was a complicated one, and involved intricate technicalities and much labour. Despite this, however, Gandhi made it his special business to meet all the responsible Indians in Pretoria and at the end of two weeks, convened a meeting of Pretoria Indians.

FIRST PUBLIC SPEECH

At this meeting he made what was perhaps his first public political speech. He addressed the meeting for two hours and among other things, suggested the formation of an Indian Association to approach the authorities concerned in respect of the many hardships and disabilities of the Indian settlers, and offered to place as much of his time as was available at the disposal of this Association. After he had founded the Natal Indian Congress, among the first important things Gandhi did was to use his influence to defeat the niggardly "Asiatic Exclusion Act" passed by the Natal Government in 1894

LITIGATION DISPUTE

Although he was the Hon. Secretary of the Congress, in which capacity his untiring efforts brought numerous measures of relief to the suffering poor of Natal, Gandhi still made it his duty to work inexhaustibly upon the case which had brought him to South Africa, for an honourable settlement between both parties out of Court. Any ordinary man would have failed in such a venture but Gandhi's personal influence surmounted every difficulty and great indeed was the joy, he brought to the parties concerned when he had succeeded in this undertaking. Perhaps, it may not be out of place to state here that during the twenty-two years of practice as a barrister, his efforts were chiefly directed in bringing about private compromises of hundreds of cases.

WALKS AT NIGHT

During his stay in Pretoria, Gandhi often went out at nights for a walk with a friend, an Englishman, and it was rarely that they ever returned home before ten o'clock. So far as the Englishman was concerned, this was quite in order, but in the case of Gandhi, who by the standard of South African "whites", was a "coloured" person, it was a travesty of the law, for coloured people, and Indians were considered to be coloured in the Transvaal, were not supposed to be found on the footpaths or out of doors after nine at nights without a permit. This discrimination was not only a handicap but was also humiliating, and so Gandhi arranged for and had an interview with the Attorney-General, Dr. Kranse, in order to procure a special permit. At this interview, he discovered that Dr. Kranse and himself were Barristers of the same Inn. This fact, however, did not assist Gandhi, for again, he experienced that an Englishman in South Africa was not an Englishman in England. However, Gandhi secured the special licence, and was legally free to walk about even at nights.

But one evening, while Gandhi was thus having his after dinner walk, a policeman (Nordic, of course) without even asking him to leave the foot-path or produce his permit, not only pushed but kicked him into the street! Gandhi, who had fallen down with this unexpected heavy kick, was hardly on his legs when the policeman was on him mauling him with terrific kicks from terribly heavy bluchers.

Before Gandhi could utter a word, his English friend, who happened to be passing the spot on horseback, hailed out to him and said: "Gandhi, I have seen everything. I shall gladly be your witness in court if you proceed against the man. I am very sorry you have been so rudely treated."

GANDHI FORGIVES POLICEMAN

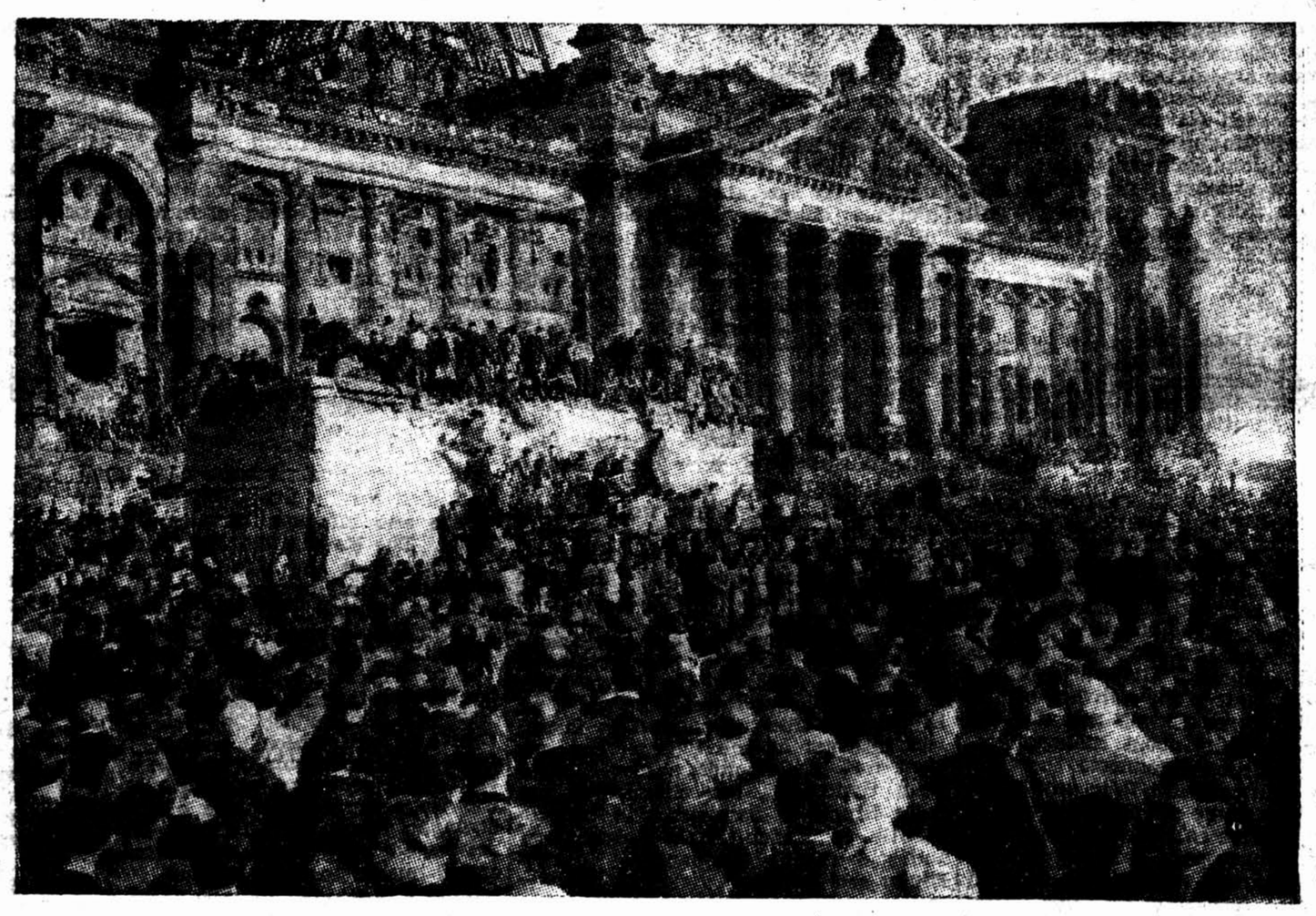
"You need not be sorry", replied Gandhi, "what does this poor policeman know? All dark skinned people are the same to him. He no doubt, treats Negroes just as he treated me. Besides, I have decided to make it a point not to take anyone to task on any matter that is personal. His action was not directed against me, but against me as a "coloured" man. It is against such prejudice that I will fight. I certainly will not take him to court.

"That is just like you", said Coates (this was the Englishman's name), "but do think it over. We must teach such men a lesson."

Turning to the policeman, Coates said: "Why did you treat Mr. Gandhi like that? Are you not ashamed?" And the poor policeman turned to Gandhi and apologised, imploring his forgiveness. But there was no need for this, Gandhi had already forgiven him. The policeman was but a production of his environment.

BISHOP'S SON CONVERTED

Gandhi's meetings with the European elements in the Union were not always unpleasant. Among the South African European community, he had several friends. The Bishop, Sherlock Jardine, was one of these, and Gandhi was a regular visitor of the Bishop's home. During such visits, Gandhi would usually dine with his host. Gandhi who is a non-meat-eater, would have nothing but apples and other fruits and milk at such meals, while the Bishop and his wife and his five-year-old son would have their usual meat diet, Gandhi and his apple diet so influenced the boy that he refused to eat meat. This caused his parents a lot of anxiety, so much so that the Bishop was reluctantly forced to ask Gandhi to cease his visits, in the interest of the boy's health. Instead of the Bishop converting Gandhi, the latter converted the Bishop's son.



Berliners take part in the biggest mass demonstration to show their dislike of Communism. Photo shows—part of the mass demonstration seen in front of the Reichstag in Berlin.

Martyr For Cause Of Free Hyderabad

(By Adam Adil)

With the most brutal murder of Maulvi Shoebullah Khan, the freedom fighters in Hyderabad lost one of the most valued comrades. It was on the night of 21st August, a band of fanatical Razakars waylaid Maulvi Shoebullah, shot him in his chest, and when found him fallen dead, jubilantly cut off his hands to be presented to their Chief. Maulvi Shoebullah was a consistent opponent of the Nizam and a confirmed enemy of the Razakars. He was the voice of that small section of the Hyderabad Muslims, who have been strenuously striving for the overthrow of the feudal regime of the Nizam, for the liquidation of the Razakars and for the establishment of the Peoples' Raj in the Hyderabad State. Maulvi Shoebullah edited 'Imroz', which was the mouth-piece of all the progressive causes. It appealed to the Muslims of the State not to be swayed by the ill-conceived acrobatics of Kasim Razvi and invited them towards democracy, where lay their future. The paper became so popular that it constituted a menace to the influence and the power of the Razakars The Razakars, perhaps foolishly thought that to put an end to the life of its editor, would facilitate their success Little did the Razakars realise that his brutal murder would expose them before the eyes of the Muslims of the Indian Union many of whom were mostly ignorant of the atrocious activities of the Razakars and would harness their sympathies on the side of democracy in the State.

'Gandhi's Son'

Maulvi Shoebullah was born on 18th October, 1919, at Allahabad and his birth synchronised with the arriving of Gandhiji in that city. Shoebullah's parents were proud of this happy coincidence and fondly named their son as Gandhi Mahomed Shoebullah. Later at Hyderabad Razakars scornfully called him 'Gandhi's son.'

He graduated from the Usmania University with distinction. He could have, with his brilliant educational career, entered the State service and occupied a lucrative post. He was in fact advised by most of his friends to seek State service. But he was not tempted by the glitter of State service and chose the free life of struggle and high ideals—constantly encountering bitter moments of economic privation. and social ostracism serving every great cause with unexemplary tenacity and determination.

From Artist To Journalist

He started his life as an artist. However his devotion to art could not last long. He gave up art for journalism, thinking perhaps that journalism would be a better means to serve the ideals of his life than art. He did not take long to make a mark as a first rate journalist. He started the "Taj", a weekly and soon found himself attacking the wrong policies of the Government and exposing fearlessly the widespread nepotism and corruption in various Government departments. The "Taj" did not even spare the person of the Nizam in his dealings with his personal property and the 'self-e-khas', his personal Jagir. From the very beginning of his journalistic career, Maulvi Shoebullah was opposed to the Ittihadul Muslimeen with a very clear foresight as to the extreme reactionary role it would play in Hyderabad politics. The Ittihadul Muslimeen, under the leadership of late Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung forced Nizam's Government to ban the publication of the "Taj". The "Taj" was banned. But Maulvi Shoebullah's spirit was unabated. He joined the 'Rayyat' of that veteran Mr. Narsingrao, as Assistant Editor and vigorously gave all-out support to the political struggle in the State through the columns of the paper. But Nizam's Government was not silent. The "Rayyat" too was banned in September 1947 and for a time Maulvi Shoebullah found himself stranded. Still he did not lose courage. He harnessed all the resources he could command and within a short period launched the 'Daily Imroz.' For a time "Imroz" went through bitter struggle for lack of sufficient finances. Besides the Government was bent upon strangling it by denying newsprint quota and other necessary facilities. Still due to the strength of Maulvi Shoebullah's character, his determination and tenacity of purpose, the "Imroz" survived. But not a single day pased without the Government demanding explanation for one leading article or another, for one poem or another. Not a single moment passed without the harassment of the Police and the Razakars.

Recently Maulvi Shoebullah had planned to lead a deputation of anti-Nizam and anti-Razakars Muslims of the State to U.N.O. in case the Nizam appealed to the U.N.O. to interfere through the help of Pakistan and Syria. It is said that this plan was the immediate cause of his murder. But the Nizam and his Razakars stand condemned in the eyes of the world by Maulvi Shoebullah's martyrdom.

NEGRO 'SANYASINI' OF GANDHIAN WAY

FREDERIC DOUGLAS the famous ex-slave, never forgot the night he gave his most pessimistic speech, in Boston's Faneuil Hall. A packed house heard him lash the evils of slavery, then conclude hopelessly that the white people of America would never put an end to the Negroe's bondage. There was only one answer, he asserted gloomily, and that was an armed revolt by the slaves themselves, which could only result in wholesale slaughter.

Suddenly, at the rear of the speakers' platform, a gaunt, shabbily dressed black woman arose, her six feet of height almost dwarfing Douglass. In her enormously deep voice, which blared like a Boston Harbor foghorn, she roared at the speaker: "Frederick, is God dead?"

The startled Douglass, usually quick to retort to hecklers, was momentarily silenced; the equally surprised audience was the first to recover, and an avalanche of applause swept away the despair which had enveloped the hall. Sojourner Truth had saved the day writes. Walter White in "New Republic".

Alhough virtually ignored by history, this black woman left an indelible imprint on her America despite a series of tremendous handicaps. Born as the slave Isabella, she never learned to read or write during a lifetime of at least 86 years (some authorities believe she lived to the age of 106). Ridiculed for her awkward, homely appearance, she was sold five times as a slave, and until the day of her death, November 26, 1883, she had to contend with severe poverty and persecution. But she had a rebellious spirit that surmounted all obstacles. It was this insurgency which finally brought her freedom and led her to adopt the name Sojourner Truth—because of her self-appointed role as a traveller, or sojourner, to tell the truth about the degradation of slavery.

Rebel Against Slavery

Even when, as a 10-year-old child, she was beaten by her owner, John Nealy, with such severity that she bore the scars the rest of her life, she became more rebellious instead of less so. Although she was small and sickly, the 200-pound Nealy thought it wise to tie little Isabella's hands before beating her.

In times like this her refuge was a queer mixture of stubborn revolt against the cruelty of slavery and a deep religiosity, inherited from her mother, which bordered on mysticism. These were the driving—and sometimes conflicting—inner forces which drove this remarkable woman throughout her life.

The misfortunes of slavery, poverty, contumely and cruelty she believed to be the penalty for not having been as good a Christian as she should have been. But at the same time the burdens she bore progressively deepened her yearning to devote her life to helping to abolish slavery.

When the third of her owners, John Dumont, sold Isabella's five-year old son (who, there is reason to believe, was one of five children fathered by Dumont), Isabella determined to regain the boy—the last of her brood, since the other four children had already been sold. Barefoot and penniless she walked the long miles from New Paltz to Kingston, New York, to plead so persistently and movingly with the grand jury that it ordered the child returned.

The embittered mother called upon her God to punish the Gedney family who had sold her child and laughed at her protests. When Fowler Gedney murdered his wife, and his mother-in-law went insane, the devout slave was both convinced of her power with her God and terrified at the terrible vengeance she felt she had brought upon her persecutors. "That's too much, God", she prayed, "I did not mear quite so much"!

Shortly afterwards Isabella obtained her freedom under a New York State law passed in 1817, under which the last of the state's slaves were to be given their freedom by 1827.

She moved to New York City and found employment with a well-to-do merchant, Elijah Pierson, and his wife. Perhaps as an inevitable result of her deep faith and the episode of the Gedney family, she became a devoted follower of a religious mountebank. This was a shrewd, bearded fellow named Robert Matthews, who had renamed himself Mathias and claimed to be a direct descendant of Matthew of the New Testament.

Disllusioned

He was not long in getting Isabella and the Pierson under his sway and soon had wangled a large sum of money from the Piersons and an even greater amount from their friend John Mills. He then blossomed out in flashy robes lined with pink silk and festooned with twelve elegant tassels emblematic of the twelve tribes of Israel and ordered his followers to turn over all their worldly goods to him for the establishment of Zion Hill, in which, subject to obedience to his will, they could find food and shelter.

Mathias decreed that he and he alone should decide whether his followers were spiritually "matched souls". If they were not, he ordered married couples to separate. He took advantage of his edict to "unmatch" one pair of his followers and assume the conjugal privileges of the displaced husband with his comely wife. The faithful and hardworking Isabella, possibly because of her colour, was the only member of the "Kingdom" who was not mated or remated by Mathias.

Disaster for the "Kingdom" and disillusion for Isabella came when relatives charged that Elijah Pierson had been poisoned after turning over all his wealth to Mathias. Others charged that Isabella, on orders from Mathias, had attempted to poison them too; the evidence must have been rather flimsy, however, because she was never indicted. With Isabella's help—she employed his counsel—Mathias was acquitted. Later she filed suit for slander and collected dol. 125

Vision From God

Mathias disappeared, leaving the aging Isabella disillusioned and jobless but determined to re-establish her good name and devote the balance of her life to serving a God who was not carnal and to fighting the slavery and brutality which were the lot even of free Negroes. The ways of city life where "the rich rob the poor and the poor rob one another" frightened and depressed her. She quit her job as servant and set out "about my Father's business" of arousing the country against the physical bondage of slavery of Negroes, the political enslavement of women and the curse of strong drink. It was at this point she adopted the name of Sojourner Truth, which she asserted came to her as a vision from God as she walked one day in Brooklyn

She strode into churches and other public meetings asking to be heard. Despite her ragged, unprepossessing appearance, there was something about her flashing eyes, the resonant voice that rumbled incongruously out of a woman's body, and her obvious sincerity, which more often than not gained her permission to speak. Although wholly illiterate, her amazingly imaginative and poetic speech had an electric effect.

In 1851 a women's-suffrage convention was assembled in Akron, Ohio, which Sojourner Truth attended Everything seemed to go wrong with the meeting. A number of ministers had invaded the hall uninvited and monopolized the discussion, quoting Biblical texts to the effect that women should eschew all activities except those of child-bearing, homemaking and subservience to their husbands. Alice Felt Tyler in Freedom's Ferment tells how Sojourner Truth delivered the baffled women from their adversaries. She had sat for several hours on the pulpit steps listening patiently to the masculine filibuster. Suddenly she boomed out of the hushed audience:

Wal', children. where there is so much racket there must be something out of kilter I think that 'twixt the Negroes of the south and the women in the North, all talkin' 'bout rights, the white men will be in a pretty fix pretty soon. But what's all this here talkin' 'bout?

That man over there say that women needs to be helped into carriages and lifted over ditches, and to have the best place everywhere. Nobody ever helps me into carriages, or over mud puddles, or gives me any best place! And ain't I a woman?

I could work as much and eat as much as a man—when I could get it —and bear the lash as well. And ain't I a woman? I have borne five children and seem 'em mos' all sold off to slavery, and when I cried out with my mother's grief, none but Jesus heard me! And ain't I a woman? Then that little man in black over there, he says women can't have as much rights as men, 'cause Christ wasn't a woman. Where did your Christ come from? From God and a woman! Man had nothin' to do with Him!"

The disruptive clergymen were silenced.

Source Of Income

On another occasion she quieted a crowd of hoodlums at a meeting in Northampton, Massachusetts, by singing, telling stories of slavery, and preaching until she had changed the mood of the mob and exacted a promise to leave. From meal to meal she did not know where she would eat or where she would sleep, but such hardships never made her doubt her mission.

Her chief and almost sole source of income was the sale of inexpensive photographs of herself, which she offered with the remak. "I sells the shadow to support the substance." Sometimes she was invited to stay at the homes of wealthy listeners; as likely as not she slept the next night in a barn. Once her color barred her from finding shelter in any place except the city jail. This she refused and walked out into the country to find a hayloft.

In the 1850's was more pro-slavery than otherwise, having enacted a law forbidding the entry of Negroes into the state. But man-made laws held no terrors for Sojourner Truth.

She ignored warnings and threats against going into Indian and ma aged to obtain permission to speak at a United Brethren meeting. Most of the overflow audience was made up of a mob led by a local physician. As she started to speak, the doctor shouted that she was an impostor, that in reality she was a man, as her deep baritone voice indicated. He demanded that she bare her breasts to a committee of women to prove her sex. Before she could answer he demanded a vote on the question of whether she was male or female. By an overwhelming majority the jearing audience voted that Sojourner Truth was a man.

Angered, Sojourner Truth ripped open her dress, shouting above the tumult: "My breasts have suckled many a white baby when they should have been sucklin' my own. Some of those white babies is now grown men and even though they have suckled my Negro breasts, they are far more manly than any of you. I show my breasts to the whole congregation. It ain't my shame but yours that I should do this. Here. then, see for yourselves!"

She found her fame growing and preceding her wherever she went. "I never knew a person who possessed so much of that subtle, controlling power called presence as Sojourner Truth", Harriet Beecher Stowe said of her Wendell Phillips, himself a great orator, declared that in all his experience he had never known a person so able to electrify and move an audience with a few words as she.

It was undoubtedly true that she benefited from the fact that many if not most of her hearers had never heard a Negro speak before, and came to hear her because of the novelty of the experience. But there is much proof that she moved even the curious, and that her speeches measurably advanced the causes of abolition, women's rights and temperance.

When the Civil war was imminent, she made her way to Washington, where she was granted an appointment with President Lincoln. The two gaunt Americans found much in common in each other's background of privation, and sat together for a long while as Sojourner Truth, abandoning her non-violence creed, pleaded with Lincoln to enlist Northern free men of color to help fight the war. Time and time again she returned to the White House to renew her plea. Her arguments, combined with the manpower needs of the Union Army, eventually won over Lincoln and Congress. Sojourner Truth decided to remain in Washington. Here she worked night and day nursing wounded soldiers and finding food and shelter for the homeless half-naked, hungry emancipated slaves who poured into the Capital

SOJOURNER TRUTH

The signing of the Emancipation Proclamation and the end of the war brought her happiness, but put no stop to her journeying. She had by now become an almost legendary figure. Where once she had had to beg to be heard, she now was increasingly deluged with invitations to speak to state legislatures, conventions, churches, women's-rights and temperance meetings. Hallie Quinn Brown, who knew Sojourner Truth during the latter years of her life, described her in Homespun Heroines and Other Women of Distinction.

Presidents, Senators, judges, authors lecturers — all were proud to grasp her hand and bid her godspeed her noble mission....In her exhortations for the cause of justice for her down-trodden race, she rose to the greatest heights of oratory. Her African dialect, quaint speeches and genial ways won for her an ever willing and interested audience. Her witty sayings would have made a volume in themselves, had they been preserved. Her keen wit and repartee were strong weapons in debate or argument.

But her popularity began to wane when she conceived and began to advocate a plan to settle Negroes on homestead land in the West. Already the North was turning its attention away from the distasteful days of the war toward the building of huge corporations and individual fortunes, some of them founded upon the exploitation of the apparently boundless resources of the West. The recently freed slaves showed little enthusiasm for her plan, and this puzzled and angered her.

Although her strength was failing, she refused to be deterred from her goal; she could not understand that this last dream of hers was impractical and even dangerous. She who had always fought to move her people into the main stream of life, now proposed to have them take themselves out of that main stream into a segregated and remote bayou. When despite her utmost efforts the colonizations scheme in the West failed to materialize, she retired to the modest little home in Battle Creek, Michigan, which she had purchased with the aid of friends and from the sale of her photographs and of her autobiography.

Never Lost Fire

Even in retirement, Sojourner never lost her fire, or her conviction that she had her own unique destiny. A last glimpse of this unquenchable spirit is provided by Hallie Quinn Brown's description of Sojourner reminiscing over a long and turbulent life. A little girl who sat fascinated by the recital of apparently limitless history asked. "Sojourner, did you see Adam and Eve?"

The aged woman smiled as she shook her head. Then after a pause, the old spark blazed again as she looked at death: "I ain't goin' to die, honey. I'm goin' home like a shootin' star!"

Sojourner Truth visiting Abraham Lincoln.

HIS PEN SLAUGHTERED CRANKS

Peacock Is Peerless As Satirist And Stylist

By Ronald Mason

THE 19th century in Britain, so rich in character and inventiveness, has bequeathed to us no more astringent or original man of letters than Thomas Love Peacock. He is not a major novelist; but even his greatest contemporaries in the field can hardly match the quality of his imagination. This was distinctive; it gave him a clarity of insight rare indeed amid the hurly-burly of idealist enthusiasms that raged about him all his life, yet it somehow withheld from him that extra touch of creative power which might have converted that insight into great art.

Thus the place of this unusual man in the history of his country's literature is lower than his character and gifts seem to promise. This is a pity, for those who miss Peacock miss a formidable segment of native wit and good sense conveyed in a prose style which is among the purest in the English language His contribution to the common stock of sheer pleasure is by any standards conspicious

Perhaps his reputation can stand on this last assertion alone, we need surely look no further for justification of an author's work. Yet it is worth asking of his work whether it carries value above and beyond pure aesthetic pleasure. His hisarical background can provide us with our first hints.

Peacock had a long life, and an exceptionally long literature career Born in 1785 son of a prosperous London merchant, and lying in 1866 a respected man of letters and public servant (he had for many years served in a responsible post in the East India Company), he spanned in his own person a tremendous period of social economic and literary change His own literary output is rather curiously spaced

Simple Formula

His first novel, HEADLONG HALL, was published in 1816 at the rather mature age of 31, and it was followed rapidly and regularly by five others, cut to much the same pattern as the first out exhibiting a growing maturity The sequence ended in 1831 with CROTCHET CASTLE, one of his most delightful frolics: after which there was dead silence for the best part of 30 years, until the unexpected appearance five years before his death of one further novel, GRYLL GRANGE of unimpaired quantity but almost identical in nature and treatment with the novels of his youth.

The formula is simple and, with few and insignificant deviations, is unfailingly repeated Each of his books presents the reader with an assortment of eccentric characters assembled together, usually in a baronial hall or country house, and always in close contact through the book with eliminited quantities of food and drink The progress of each tale is assisted by the most perfunctory of plots, manipulated with slight regard for probability; and the undoubted delight engendered in this superficially unpromising process is traceable directly to the brilliant talk of which the novels are largely composed, the masterly satiric expression of other clash of idea then topical and controversial

Of these ideas, sometimes grotesquely and gloriously distorted, Peacock's odd characters are the very odd mouth-pieces. Sometimes they are little more than parrot-voices, sometimes they achieve individual vitality of their own, as do a few of Peocock's great series of learned and self-indulgent clerics, like Dr. Folliott in CROTCHET CASTLE and Dr. Opimian in GRYLL GRANGE, who represent at its best Peocock's own liberal and enlightened Epicureanism, once or twice, as in the magnificent figure of Seithenyn in THE MISFORTUNES, OF ELPHIN, they attain a very high level of creative comic art.

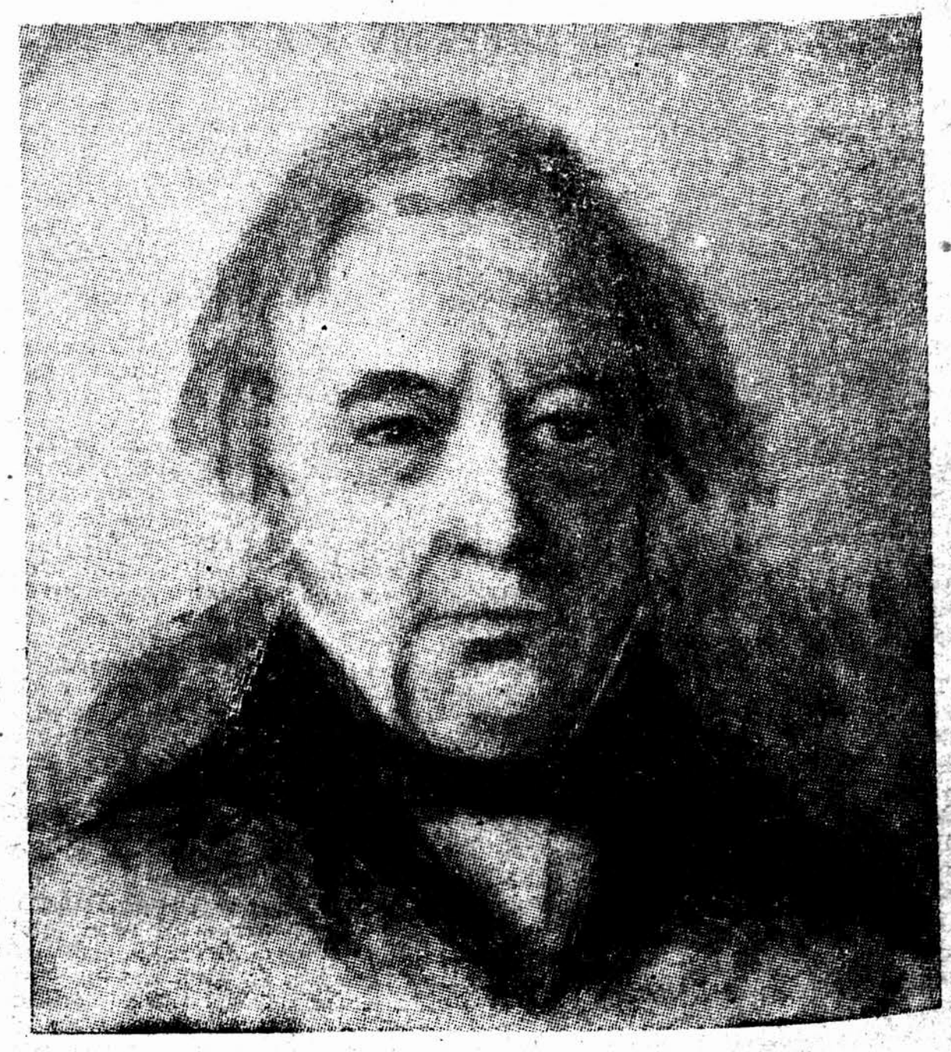
For the most part, however, the value of Peacock is not in caracterisation, but in the vital conflcit of ideas and ideals. Setting up as a satirist of these in these in their contemporary context he must be judged at least in part by his success in applying his satiric common sense to the extravagances of an age of unusual expansion.

Revolutionary Period

If Peacock had been able to match the development of the age with a corresponding development in his attitude to it, he might have ranked among the greatest satirists in the world's history. As it is, it is disconcerting to find so little essential differences in matter or in outlook between the book that he published before Jane Austen died and the book that he published after Bernard Shaw was born. The consistency of form in which he preserved his novels for half-a-century is reflected in an even more unyielding consistency of values.

Now Peacock lived through a set of national and international developments given to few single individual to experience in one lifetime. A close associate of Shelley and the young intellectuals of the Romantic Revival, he had the chance of an intimate insight into the forces impelling the French Revolution, and before he was 30 had lived through the closing stages of the Napoleonic Wars He survived into the post-war depression, the industrialisation of the North and Midlands of England the deepening poverty and injustice which inevitably attended the development of the newly-invented machines upon which Britain's growing prosperity among nations depended. He saw at first-hand the beginnings of electrcal reform and the early premonitions of Socialism

Into Peacock's last 20 years broke in such various revolutionary violences as the Communist Manifesto, the Crimean War and THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES. He saw the expansion of British trade and prestige, epitomised in the Great Exhibition of 1851, the remarkable resurgence of Roman Catholicism under the leadership of Cardinal Newman, and the tentative birth of British art among the newly-formed Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.



Thomas Love Peacock

No-Changer Satirist

Changes enough here for one man to oversee; and for a satirist how immensely rewarding! Yet it is a strange fact that he hardly mentions one of them. His impressive satiric gifts are employed upon relatively insignificant fads and fancies; he never rid himself of early prejudices, which he allowed to solidify into immovable principles as he grew older. Throughout his life he retained the obstinate scepticism with which he had regarded the romantic of his youth; for it strengthened the defences of his native reluctance for any kind of change.

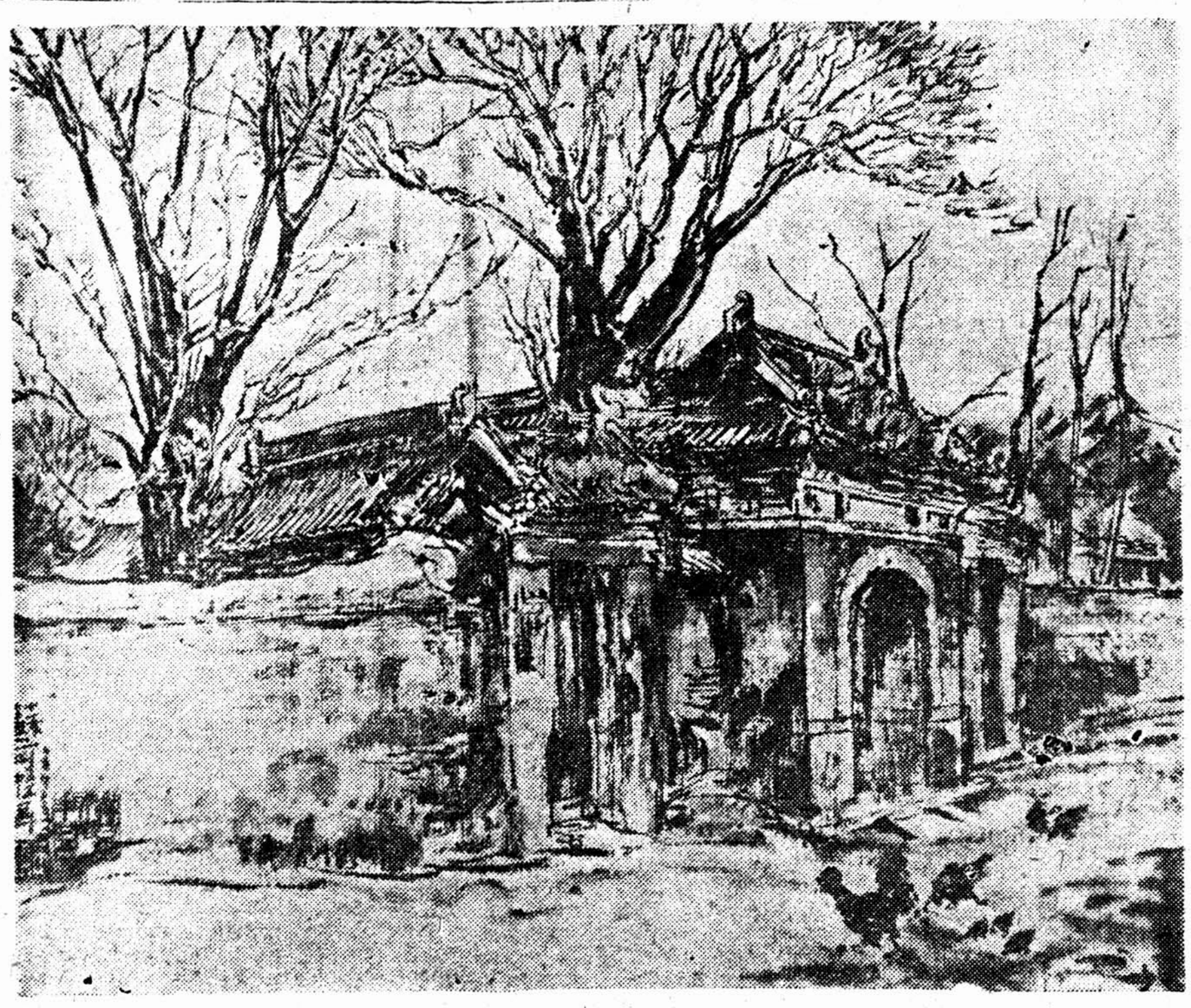
Because all new ideas disturbed the serenity in which he found his happiness, he slaughtered them with his satire. Along with them he joyfully slaughtered all the inevitable cranks who accompany all progressive movements; and this it is that makes these satires of his so immensely readable, so satisfying, so salutary But there is a conspicuous defect in Peacock's destructive satire. In slaughtering the cranks he slaughttered all the valuable elements in the progressive movements as well. Lacking patience with eccentricity, he kept to the centre, and Right and Left received equal measures of his angers and prejudices when he moved to the attack

Moments of true creative vision there were, and they allow us glimpses of an acute and powerful intelligence capable of a greatness of imagination and expression that he never fully realised. He had passages, especially in "Melincourt," revealing an almost prophetic insight into the processes of social reform. Too often the enlightenment is processes of social reform Too often the enlightenment is obscured by prejudice: but the genuine glimpses do occur, and we are grateful.

And of course there is so much to be truly and unreservedly grateful for in Peacock that it is our duty to remember his positive value before we remember his short-comings. After all, he possesses one of the finest press styles of any British writer of the 19th century—derived directly from a phenomenal knowledge and love of the Latin and Greek classics, and presented with a clarity and acuteness and wit which he owes to his greatest temperamental affinities— Lucian and Voltaire.

English prose in the 19th century rarely achieved moderation, falling easily into extremes of fervour with De Quincey, or hysteria with Carlyle, or sedulous artifice with Pater or Stevenson. Peacock's strong, clear,

(Continued On Page 23)



An exhibition of paintings in Indian and Chinese style by Mr. Y. K. Shukla, an artist from Bombay who is now studying at the National Institute of Fine Arts in Peking as an Indian Government Scholar, was recently held in Nanking under the auspices of the Sino-Indian Cultural Society. Picture shows a "Chinese Village", a painting in the Chinese style by Mr. Y. K. Shukla.

SHAPE OF WORLD WAR III TO COME

Will Far East Conflict Flare It Up?

No ordinary man or woman wants third world war, but if it became inevitable everyone would pray for the quick decision recently prophesied by General Curtis LeMay, Commander of the U.S. Air Forces in Europe: "The war of the future will be a lightning war which will be won or lost in 40 minutes."

But last week a doughty prophet of events in World War II dismissed this notion as "wild romanticism." According to Colonel Fernand Otto Miksche, ex-Lieut.-Col. of the Czech and the Free French Armies and former Czech Military Attache in Paris,* "it seems more probable that the present political and economic guerilla warfare will gradually develop into military operations proper.

"Relations between the opposing camps will slowly deteriorate, and once more the world will take the road to ruin, with its alternations of war and peace, its setbacks and retreats and fleetings reconciliations, until war wins and carries all before it." says a writer in "News Review."

As a Czecholslovak military expert with rank of Captain, Mikhcse wrote in Britain (1941) a book called Blitzkrieg, which gave the earliest detailed explanation of Hitler's tactics and how to counter them.

His new book was written in collaboration with France's Colonel Edmond Combaux, whom he met in London during the war, and outlines a possible course of events which may be avoided.

Drive Through Europe

Miksche thinks that though war is most likely to start first in the Far East, this friction area is least suitable for a large-scale Russian advance. Owing to the weakness of Russia's navy, it is unlikely to repeat Japan's attempt to cut through to the Southern Pacific.

To sever the Anglo-American lifeline (which runs through San Francisco, Hawaii, Wake Island, Guam, Singapore, Ceylon, Aden, Suez, Gibraltar, the Azores and New York) Russia would be more likely to employ its land power and its advantage of the "inner lines of communications" towards Gibraltar and Africa (by way of Enrope) and towards Suez, Aden and the Persian Gulf (by way of the Middle East).

After conquering the Atlantic seaboard, the Soviet might feel tempted to invade Britain. But it would have less hope of success than Germany in 1940. It would also be necessary to acquire control of Scandinavia, a painful and risky process.

If the Russian offensive gained its first objectives, the Anglo-Americans would have to recapture one by one, the key positions lost to the enemy. Thence the attack would be launched through the Russian steppes.

"The recurring experience of all the Russian campaigns is that no army should be sent into action against Russia in the winter without special equipment and clothing and very specialised material. It will thus be appreciated that the Russian climate must play a very important part in any strategic calculations.

"The Anglo-Saxons know well that they would run the risk of falling into Hitler's 1941 errors if they did not acclimatise themselves to the gruelling conditions of war in the ice-bound regions; and the manoeuvres which are repeatedly held in Northern Canada would seem to have precisely that aim in view."

Operations on the Western front would be co-ordinated with others on the extremely vital Scandianivian front, and to that extent would differ from Hitler's campaigns. Austria would be the springboard for a swift advance into the Danube Basin, which offers more easy access from West to East than from Hungary into Germany: it "may be compared to a bottle which is emptied more easily than it is filled."

An Anglo-American enveloping movement from Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan could cut off the vital Baku and Grozny oilfields and aim at the industrial areas of Magnitogorsk and Sverdlovsk. In the Far East, an Anglo-American attack across Manchuria and Mongolia would encounter great natural obstacles.

Atomic Bomb Doubts

Miksche thinks it doubtful that the atomic bomb would be used. Hiroshima proved that a single bomb of this kind, if dropped on a big city, can destroy 10,000 houses, make 20,000 more uninhabitable, kill 50,000 people outright, wound many more, and do such extensive damage that all military, civil and economic activities would have to be suspended while help was brought to the stricken population.

It would be wise to forbid it as a war weapon. Its use would inevitably provoke terrible reprisals from its victims. In World War II, fear of such reprisals prevented the Germans from using poison gas.

But though the nations seem as firmly set on the road to disaster as a locomotive on its rails, Colonel Miksche still feels the worst can be averted. He believes in the possibility of a "European Renaissance," and advocates a United States of Europe "giving support to neither of the rival spheres Anglo-Saxon or Russian" (though he includes Britain in such a European Union).

Its duty is to "separate these rival spheres and, on the very spot where they had clashed, to build a confederation large and powerful enough to exist beside them in peace and equity."

Will Pakistan Oblige Western Powers?

The partition of India has left Pakistan occupying the unenviable post of Warden of the Marches, as important in its strategic position as it is vulnerable. Whether, with limited resources and a lengthy line of communications, Pakistan could fulfil its obligation of protecting the north-eastern Frontier is highly problematic; but fortunately the focus of the defence of the Indian sub-continent has swung back to its traditional orientation and the potential danger is from the north-west. It has been so since the dawn of history; what is new is that India is no longer concerned with the defence of the Frontier and is buttressed by another buffer state between itself and Russia. Pakistan has already risen to the occasion in what may be termed the local problem: the Frontier Tribes are no longer semi-outlaws perpetually harrying the border, but are yielding to the attraction of the new Muslim State and are quieter than they have been at any time during the last hundred years. But, in the present darkening international scene, it is worth while considering how Pakistan stands in the wider strategic sphere and what the broad outlines of its defence policy are likely to be, writes a special correspondent in the "Economist".

At the outset, it may be said that the indications are that, so long as Pakistan remains a member of the British Commonwealth, it will fulfil its obligations as such. It would, no doubt, be entitled to follow the Irish precedent and adopt an attitude of strict neutrality in the event of war, but most observers are fairly sure that Pakistan will not be content to remain in the Commonwealth solely for what it can get out of it. It is more likely honourably to play whatever part is allotted to it on the side of the freedom-loving nations. Apart from the fact that this will be consistent with the general tone of Pakistan's foreign policy, the Dominion has a shrewd idea as to who are its real friends Russia is certainly not one of them, and in the unhappy event of war breaking out between the USSR and the Western Democracies, Pakistan will assuredly be found on the side of the latter. This is not to say that Pakistan will at once follow the lead of the United Kingdom and rush to arms. There is ample warrant for the view that in certain conditions "non-belligerency" may be more helpful to an ally than an immediate declaration of war, and the general feeling is that the Great Powers will find Pakistan more of an asset by keeping it neutral in the initial stages of a war than by placing themselves under the necessity of taking up responsibilities for defence which they could not fulfil. Such obligations could only be discharged if careful preparations had been made in advance, but nothing of the sort appears to have been done. Indeed, it is surprising that, as far as is known, the British Government has, as yet, made no "ad hoc" approach to the Pakistan Government in connection with their common defence problems; still less have any joint staff talks been initiated.

Strategic Position

Presumably the Imperial General Staff recognises the importance of the strategic and political position of this part of the Commonwealth. Apart from the broad fact that Pakistan is the largest, and perhaps now the most influential, Muslim State, Karachi provides an excellent harbour, commanding the approaches to the Persian Gulf with its vital oil installations; while the North-West Frontier Province and the West Punjab are situated only a few hundred miles from the highly industrialised areas of Russian Turkestan Is the British Government taking Pakistan for granted, or does it consider the part it could play insufficiently important? The answer is beyond the competence of a layman, and quite possibly more is being done behind the scenes than is realised. War supplies are, of course, being drawn from the United Kingdom for the Pakistan armed forces; the position in this respect was not encouraging in the earlier part of the year, but the Defence Secretary's recent mission to London is said to have produced good results, and the flow of essential requirements is being speeded up.

Thanks to the formidable barriers provided by nature, the Pakistan Government is confident that a land invasion over the North-West Frontier is not a practical proposition and that Pakistan's small but efficient army would be capable of warding off any such danger. Parachutist attacks would, however, be a serious threat, and it is not likely that Pakistan would be able to spare any forces for other theatres of war. The Royal Pakistan Navy too, small as it is, would be adequate to keep the sea lanes open against any threat from a power which is not pre-dominantly maritime and to guard the approaches to Karachi. The real danger lies in the air, and the crux of Pakistan's defence lies in the air arm. At partition, Pakistan received only two fighter squadrons and a few transport aircraft; if it became

(Continued From Page 23)

LINES OF ATTACK FOR WORLD WAR III?

—Courtesy 'News Review'

The overwhelming problem of today according to ALDOUS HUXLEY, is to

Give The World Its Daily Bread

SAN FRANCISCO, By Mail). When I walked into the backyard of Aldous Huxley's home 6,000 ft up in the San Bernadino Mountains of Southern California he was sitting beneath an enormous white cowboy hat at work on his typewriter, writes Stewart Gelder in the "News Chronicle."

"You couldn't have arrived at a more convenient moment," he said. "because we can go on talking from where I've left off writing.

"This new book I'm working at is, in a way, a follow-up of 'Brave New World,' in the light of what we can now foresee.

"I propose to call it 'Ape and Essence,' from Shakespeare's

..but man, proud man.
Drest in a little brief authority—
Most ignorant of what he is most assured.
His glassy essence—like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven
As make the angels weep.

"How about a walk in the Mojave Desert—an appropriate place to discuss future possibilities. don't you think?"

"I gather," I said, "that you are not feeling too optimistic about the future."

"Well", he answered, can you think of anyone who is not a congenital idiot, an inveterate liar or a completely self-satisfied moron who can help being somewhat pessimistic?

"The fact is that far from tackling some of the larger problems with any hope of success, we seem quite incapable of recognizing the most elementary perils with which we are faced. It happens to be a fact that, let alone knowing how to avoid possible world desruction by atomic explosion or poison, we appear to be completely incapable of keeping millions of people alive by the simple expedient of feeding them.

* * *

"The overwhelming problem to-day is that there is just not enough food to go round because we persist in misusing the planet which was given to us to sustain us

"One of the few people who has drawn attention to this—who has in fact begged the nations to take note of it—is Sir John Boyd Orr.

"Some time ago a distinguished academician said I was an example of the failure of the intellectual class in time of crisis. I suppose the professors are examples of hilarious success.

"Well, at least, I can recognize a desert when I see one. This happens to have been here before out time, but we are doing our best to reproduce hundreds of millions of acres like it.

"Such a situation makes nonsense of any other kind of progress Populations are increasing at an appalling rate. At the same time medical science is being quite successful in keeping more and more people alive who would have died of unpreventable diseases a few years ago.

* * *

"At the same time, we are ensuring not only through ravages of war but by stealing the riches of the earth without giving anything back in return, that millions won't have enough to keep body and soul together—all the latest wonder drugs notwithstanding .It's quite possible that for every human being born every day an acre of land goes out of cultivation."

"And what about your brave new world now?" I asked.

"Well," said Huxley, "does it seem any less fantastic? I should have thought that unless we make a conscious effort to decentralize Government authority or to make centralization increasingly unnecessary we may get something horribly like it—war or no war.

"Isn't it inevitable that if we continue to ignore the cosmic problem, which is how to put ourselves right with our natural environment and harmonise ourselves with it, there is no chance whatever of harmonising human relationships?"

* * *

The Prophet In The Desert

Aldous Tuxby 53, is the grandson of Thomas Huxley and the brother of Julian Huxley. He is the author of 31 books, several of which have been banned in Australia and Eire, and one—'Antic Hay'—burnt in Egypt because of the harmful effect it might have on Alexandrian morals. Before the war he settled in America, where he continues to write books, works on scenarios and studies mysticism.

NOTE: The other side of the picture. His book on world mysticism 'The Perennial Philosophy' is recommended by the Book Society. 'The Nation' calls him "the most able of contemporary satirists"—hence Alexandria's fury, we suppose. "...it is the essential seriousness of his mind, his real concern with the world and its ways, which gives him his strength." And 'The Saturday Review' tells us that "he is the best of our political philosophers. He is the only man rewriting Saint Augustine in letters of hell-fire." Strong words these, from Englishmen. I find his small book 'Science, Liberty and Peace' the sort of book that everyone interested in building India on true lines should possess—and put into deeds. As for 'Grey Eminence' The author calls it "A Study in Religion and Politics".

It is a classic a challenge and a beacon.

ABOUT TWO BREAKFASTS AND A LUNCH

By Victor Paranjoti

I am a very worried man. You may think that I am making a mountain out of a molehill. But the problem is there, and it does not seem capable of solution

It's like this

When Air-Commodore Whittle designed his first jet engine everyone sat up and said what a wonderful thing it was. Of course, it was. But what has happened now?

The days when the man who designed aircraft kept asking the aircraft engineer for engines with more power are ended. The boot is now on the other foot.

Theoretically the aircraft engine designer can produce a ram jet engine capable of developing 30,000 horse power. In the meantime he has produced engines capable of hurtling an aircraft through the air at speeds much faster than sound.

At the moment the difficulties lie in designing a body and wing structure that can withstand the strains put on them at the stage immediately preceding the speed of sound and immediately succeeding it. One other difficulty is that jet engines consume too much fuel. Both difficulties are in process of being solved. In England the turbo-prop engine is in use and may be one answer. The other answer is, of course, to make planes sufficiently strong and aerodynamic to withstand the strains put on them in supersonic flight. If they can do that, we should be able to streak through space at twelve hundred miles per hour. As a matter of fact once they have got over the initial difficulties it would be just as easy to do two thousand miles an hour as to do a thousand. What with the oil shortage and the lack of tankers, the whole bang lot of aircraft designers are on the job. At the moment the jet engines are far more advanced than the airplane designers. But the designers are catching up. The American X.I. and a British plane have already flown faster than sound. I admit both the beastly things are made of steel plate half-an-inch thick, and only carried the pilot and enough fuel for a few minutes' flight at full power. They just smashed through supersonic flight problems without solving them. But supersonic flight has become a reality. And now it becomes merely a question of time.

And they are desperate fellows these aircraft experts. Probably next year—or the year after they will overcome all the difficulties and then! Then—in five years or ten—there will be supersonic planes doing routine flights at a couple of thousand miles an hour.

I am a young man and I know I shall see these things during my lifetime. And that is what worries me.

You see, I love travelling and I shall not be able to resist supersonic flight. The whole thing is fantastic and keeps me awake at nights.

Why do I worry?

Well, you work this one out for me if you can.

Supposing I had lunch at Bombay one Sunday afternoon and boarded the supersonic plane for London. We should leap through the air Westward and I should land in Croydon a few hours later—or it earlier?—early on Sunday morning. You might say it is relativity and I have nothing to worry about. That's all right, but what worries me is this.

I shall have had both breakfast and lunch at Bombay and shall be in London in time 'earlier' than I left, 'for breakfast.'

Two breakfasts and a lunch? Oh My Goodness! It's 'two' breakfasts and 'two' lunches! I couldn't possibly eat all that.

Which meals should I miss? That's what worries me. Bombay breakfast and London lunch or the other way around?

Visitor: "I suppose if I fell over here I should be lost?"
Local: "I wouldn't say that, sir. We always find the body."

PATTER:

The Poetry Of Fish

By Asude

Bengal is in the lowliest of dumps because there has been a grievous dearth of Poetry this monsoon. Usually, the clouds and the poets give tongue together about July,—with a staccato accompaniment by the frogs in the swamps. The swish of the shower,—the rumble of thunder,—poets yodelling happily and frogs in full cry,—the total gives a true vignette of Bengal in the monsoon.

But all has not been well in this corner of the best of possible worlds this monsoon. And all because of Fish. Want of fish, I should say. No fish, no lyrics.

What does it mean in your sweet life? No more, probably, than a mere course in your lunch or dinner. You peck at it, you may even eat it, and then you go away from the table forgetting all about it. That is all that fish means to you. If you are one of those who believe in grass, and roots, and beans, and stuff like that, it does not mean even that much to you.

Does it affect your culture, the growth of your race, the rest of your day, and the sleep of your nights? Does it affect you morally, spiritually? It does none of these things. Yes,—and look at your grey cells. Call yourself intelligent, do you? Brains without fish? Faugh!

Read this:

"Fresh "hilsa" of the Ganges, that is a joy to look at and bliss to eat, has this year remained an unfulfilled longing for most of the middle-class families. And as the rainy season has lengthened out unusually this time, the pangs of disappointment in not getting occasionally a lovely dish of "khichuri and fried "hilsa" must have been felt all the more acutely by overwhelmingly large section of the city (Calcutta)'s population.

"Why this heartless prank of the aquatic gods, many must have wondered. Why so much rains without the compensating grace of a plentiful supply of "hilsa?"

You can almost hear the sobs, can't you? Now, one doesn't make fun of another man's grief, and so let there be no cruel cackling over this plaintive wail. It is a strong man's tears, too. An Editor's, if you please. All Editors are, of course, strong men. Strong, silent men,—models on which Epstein, and Charles Garvice, and Edgar Wallace fashioned their masterpieces.

Now, what is all this about editors weeping? I can just see the Editor who will be vetting this spasm of mine crinkling his forehead over that last spurt. Well, well, it is not Bombay, and you may thank your stars and give a kiss to the office cat,—when I say cat I mean "cat", not figuratively,—for the relief of it.

It is a Bengal Editor—or his "locum tenens" for the day. "Yes, but what's the sense in prolonging this suspense ....why not shoot the name of the paper and have done with it?" Well, it is the "Hindusthan Standard", if you must have it. Read the issue of the 12th of September, the second leading article. It is all there, the sobs, and the sighs, and the laughter struggling out of the monsoon clouds.

Sometimes, I hear strange hullabaloos made over the question of "Newsprint". It is said that there is not enough of it to go round. Papers stand on the brink of a close-down for want of it. And yet, you have one WHOLE column of it over this momentuous problem,—of Fish. If that doesn't wisen you up to the place of fish in the Life of Bengal, I do not know what will.

"Joy to look at"...."Bliss to eat".... "Unfulfilled longing"...."Pangs of disappointment" ....But for the heading which is naively couched in one word "Fish",—one might easily read a "Sonnet to My Lady's Eyes" in the lucubrations. It parts, it is not clear whether the gentleman is talking of a fish or Dorothy Lamour. Exactly. That is what it means to a son of Bengal. I am one, a prodigal one. And I am longing all the time for the killing of the fatted "hilsa" next time I see my native land.

You, benighted citizen of a chromium-plated town, who cannot rise above your pomfret and becktie and your shrimps,—what do you know of the soul of a "hilsa"? It is the Soul of Bengal. It stands for all that Bengal has been proud of. It stands for "Bande Mataram", Rabindranath Tagore, Sir Asutosh Suresh Mukerjee, "the Royal Bengal Tiger". You don't believe me, of course. But the late Sir Asutosh ate one WHOLE "hilsa" at one sitting,—a mammoth size, too.

There is a certain section of humanity who hunger for publicity, would do anything for a spot of limelight. They want a crowd round them. Sometimes, they succeed in their mission, sometimes, they fail. Now, I can give the surest tip to collect crowds round you,—that is, if you do not mind a trip to Calcutta for the purpose.

All you have to do is to buy a Fish,—a fairly large Fish,—perferably that classic "hilsa". You buy it and then start trudging home with it,—dangling from your hand, naked and unashamed. Normally, it takes you, let us say, a quarter of an hour to reach home from the market. On this auspicious day, you will do it, with luck, in two hours.

For, you will have halts on the way. You have them to answer the queries. And all the queries will be worded in identical loan verbiage; "Sir, Sir, pray what did you pay for the fish?"

The question will be sprung on you from all quarters, some imaginable, others beyond belief, that is, to a non-Bengalee. Street-urchins who have been frisking about the gutter will come up with the cry,—septuagenarians smoking a mellow pipe on house-verandahs will take it up and add to the chorus,—a staid sober Office Superintendent trundling to his tram will stop and intone in pontifical tones: "How much did you pay for the fish?"

Stout maid-servants hurrying home with shopping bags of their own will hold you up with the same question. Dishevelled poets to the dangers of the street will wake up and put the same question. And you will have to answer every one. It is no good saying that it is none of their business. For, it IS their business. They must know or they will die.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Sept. 25.—The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. The general sentiment was moderately bullish and Tata Steel Defds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1562/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Sept. 25. The local cotton market was fairly steady today with moderate buying. Near September was quoted at Rs. 590. February option opened at Rs. 583 and advanced at Rs. 585 under moderate buying. Scarcity of good staple cotton is discouraging sellers.

There was further buying and February was quoted at Rs. 586/8. Current September contract ran out Rs. 592. Closing quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:

I.C.C. February	586	8	0
I.C.C. May	577	4	0
I.C.C. July	562	4	0
I.C.C. Sept.	584	4	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton February contract is 615 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 24

September highest 597 1/2 lowest 590 closing 590

February 584 3/4 lowest 582 1/2 closing 584 1/4

May highest 576 lowest 575 1/2 closing 576

July highest 581 1/2 lowest 581 closing 581

September highest 583 1/2 lowest 583 closing 583

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 25.—Owing to the death of a member of the trade, the bullion market opened late today.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 169/8 and after improving four annas at Rs. 169/12 under scattered buying, the market reacted at Rs. 169/8. Trading was restricted but tone was steady. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 172/8.

Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 114 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 76/8.

There was further buying later on Silver advanced at Rs. 170-12. Final quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	174	0	0
Forward Silver	170	8	0
Ready Gold	114	4	0
Sovereigns	76	8	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 25.—The Produce market was favourably influenced today by the announcement of export quota of groundnut oil to some countries. This news was followed by active buying in Groundnuts and oil also which hardened prices. There was moderately active speculative buying in castorseeds also and the whole market displayed good tone.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 124/4 that is annas eight above yesterday's close and steadily advanced at Rs. 125 under growing buying. Thereafter, there was small profit-taking which resulted in a partial loss of the imrovement and the market steadied at Rs. 124/10.

Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS:			
Khandesh quality	34	8	0
Coromandal	33	8	0
Bold ready	33	8	0
Bold December-January	29	13	0
CASTORSEEDS:			
Ready	31	4	0
May delivery	124	14	0
LINSEEDS:			
Ready	27	3	0
Sept.-Oct. delivery	27	3	0
Nov.-Dec. delivery	27	8	0
GROUNDNUT OILS:			
Ready receipts	18	12	0
October	18	9	0
November	17	14	0
December	17	10	0
Linseed oil	16	9	0
Castorseed oil first pressing	19	0	0
Castorseed oil Commercial quality	17	8	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Sept. 25.

Tata Ordinary 295 Tata Deferred 1556/4 Indian Iron 26/8 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 21/10 Bombay Dyeing 1035 Central India 280 Gokak 296/4 Kohinoor 295 Simplex 190 Swadeshi 303/2 Tata Power 1612/8 Associated Cement 165 Belapur 280 Bombay Burma (Old) 393/2 Scindia 24/12 Central Bank 90 New India 64/8 Tata 2nd Pref. 133/2

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Sept. 24.

SILVER:

Spot	46 d.
Forward	46 d.
Gold bars fine per oz.	£8/12/3

New York Cotton Steady: Awaiting Developments

WALL STREET MARKET MOSTLY UNCHANGED

NEW YORK, September 24.

Cotton continued dull, still awaiting developments. After initial irregularity as a result of hedges and trade buying prices steadied on emphasis on the sharp increase in loan entries with the CCC reporting 1948 crop loans upto September 16th at 215,000 bales. At the same time lack of improvement in cotton goods markets and political uncertainties were again restrictive. Apart from covering in near October, the market continued to lack activity but maintained a steady undertone owing to lack of hedges and loan support influences. Fresh impulses are still absent. The session closed steady. Sales are estimated at 90,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 24

October	31.38+07
December	30.90+03
December highest	30.93+06
December lowest	30.83—04
March	30.68+04
May	30.47+05
July	29.74+01
Middling Spot	32.06+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept. 24

October	31.31+08
December	30.87
March	30.64—01
May	30.42
Middling Spot	31.10

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Sept. 24

KARNAK:—	
January	75.00+55
March	75.90+127
ASHMOUNI:—	
December	49.10+10
February	49.60+25

WALL STREET MARKET

Stocks: Prices fluctuated narrowly. Changes were fractional with gain showing a very slight advantage including selected steels, oils, motors, minings, department stores and papers. Neglected and very mixed, the rail group ignored carriers intentions to seek an additional eight per cent advance in most freight rates because current levels were not producing sufficient revenue. Aluminium company of America was only down a quarter point to 55 despite the department of justice suit to force the company to reduce its power and size. The averages were Industrials 179.03 and rails 59.49.

Prices on balance continued to incline higher this afternoon but there was little improvement in interest. Department stores were occasionally mildly favoured, particularly Montgomeryward whose earnings for six months ended July 31st. equalled 4.58 dollars per share against 2.60 in the same period in 1947 and net sales above all previous spring periods. Motors were mostly unchanged to a shade higher. The session closed steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

American Telephone and Telegraph	151-3/4
Amerex Holding Co.	24-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	35
Chase National Bank	35-1/2
Sinclair Oil	24-3/4
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	46
General Electric Co	39-1/4
General Motors	60-1/2
Ingersol Rand	67
International Nickel	30-3/8
National City Bank of New York	30-3/4
New York Central Rail Road	16-5/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	18-1/2
Texas Corporation	55-3/8
Union Carbide New Stock	39-7/8
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	44-3/4
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	79-1/4
Western Union Telegraph	19-1/4

CHICAGO GRAINS

Grains eased early on commission house selling, lower trend of cash-maize market and increased hedge pressure but the decline attracted improved demand from commercial interests. The department of agriculture announced the purchase of 92,340,000 pounds of flour equivalent to 2,068,000 bushels wheat for October and November requirements at gulf ports. Approximately 343,440,000 pounds flour were offered by mills.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 24

December	2.25
May	2.16 3/8
July	1.99 5/8
September	unquoted.

LONDON WHEAT

London, Sept. 24

London Australian Wheat (Bulk) Oct-Nov.	109

London Exchanges unchanged.

Karachi Market

KARACHI, Sept. 24.

COTTON READY: Old crop Sind Nt 82; Punjab Wlouf 96; Fourt 76; Tone Quiet for Old Crop but steady for New Crop in which 1500 bales business reported at 78 to 79; for Rollers An 83 to 84; for Sawgin Sind Nt Nov. delivery. European firms being principal buyers. Pakistan Government propose establishing ad hoc Committee in each cotton growing district to see cotton ginning factories pay fair prices to cotton growers for their phutties.

Cottonseed Nt ready 7/14; Desi 9; Desi 01 Rapeseed 195, easy and quiet gold Tejabi 105; Sovereigns 73; Silver Coins 110; gold ready silver quiet.

STOCK EXCHANGE: Habib Bank 100; Habib Insurance 70; Mohammadi Steamship (Ord) 97, Orient Airways 19; Three per cent 1960 loan 100/5.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

Black pepper closed inactive and unchanged to 200 points higher.

Buyer seeking nearby deliveries boosted bids to the full daily limit of two cents per pound without dislodging offerings. The spot market was quiet as grinders observed the high priced purchases made earlier in the week. Dealers also indicated a higher trend on the shipment position.

Closing prices included:

October	84
December	81
January	70
May	59
July	58
September	68

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 24

Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£78 1/16
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	105 1/16
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 and after	103 5/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960-90	114 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Rgd.	117 1/2
National Bank of India	33 1/2

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,236.

LIAQUAT ALI TO TOUR W. PAKISTAN

KARACHI, Sept. 25 (A.P.I.): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, the Prime Minister of Pakistan accompanied by Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, Mr. Mohammad Ali, Pakistan's Secretary General and party left Karachi this morning for Lahore.

During his six-day tour of Western Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan is expected to visit Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Quetta before returning to Karachi on Friday.

Ahmedabad Officials And Gandhi Memorial Fund

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 24.

High officers of Ahmedabad District have decided to give 10 p.c. of monthly pay in contribution of Gandhi National Memorial Fund while low grade servants will contribute voluntarily. 62.

Calicut Market

CALICUT, Sept. 25.

Coiryarn Beypore 135/145; Quilandy 145/155; Fibre Garbled 105; Ungarbled 95; Cocoanuts Raw 190; Dry 150; Cocoanutoil 525; Copra Office 365; Oilpasand 370; Madrasanottam 390; Pepper Wynaad 1550; Country 1500; Dryginger Chernad 450; Ernad 440; Coffee Robusta 140; Timber Pali 65/67; Junglewood 30/40; Vellopine 45/60; Benteak 35/45; Teak 80/120; Mango 3/8/4 Teak 15/20; Rosewood 16/20.

LONDON PEPPER MARKET

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The pepper situation continued difficult today with black and white quoted at the common price of 4 sh. 1d.

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

U S. price of foreign silver 75-1/4 cents

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, Sept. 24.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT RATES

Lima Selling	24 10
Lima Buying	26-20

INDIAN SUGAR SYNDICATES SALES PROGRAMME

BOMBAY, Sept. 22

The expected sugar consignments have started to arrive. Sufficient time was allowed to the wholesale sugar merchants and their association to co-operate with the Syndicate in fair distribution, but co-operation was found not forthcoming.

Brokers' co-operation was sought and every effort was made to put them on Syndicate's Register for the convenience of transacting business, but that too was not forthcoming. The Syndicate is enlisting new brokers.

After all, the wholesale sugar merchants or their so called association are not real consumers. There is therefore no course left to the Syndicate but to reach the actual consumers. Under the circumstances, the Syndicate has been compelled to decide upon and it has so decided that maximum benefit should reach the consumers directly. The Committee of the Syndicate has decided to give special facilities to the following class of consumers' agencies:—

(1) Grain shops run by mills, factories, industrial corporations, co-operative societies, under co-operative Bank, Hotel Keepers' Association, who are in a position to take 8 to 100 bags at a time from our godowns.

Prices will rage from Rs. 102- to 112|- per bag according to quality. Samples of the sugar offered can be inspected at the Syndicate's Office.

It is hoped that the above class of consumers will take full benefit of the same.

BRITISH SERVICES PERSONNEL IN INDIA

Entitled To Free Passage For Home

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25. (API): British personnel of the three armed services who did not continue in service after December 31, 1947 and took their release in India may be entitled to a free passage to their country of domicile or normal residence any time within two years after the end of their leave says a Press Note issued from the office of the U.K. High Commissioner in India.

It has now been decided that applications from such personnel for registration of passage entitlements must be submitted by October 31 1948 after which date no application will be entertained.

Such applications should be addressed to the Military Service Section Office of the High Commissioner for the U.K., 6 Albuquerque Road New Delhi. Persons who have already applied and have had no acknowledgement within three months of their date of application should also submit fresh applications.

U. P. NOMINATES TANDON FOR CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

LUCKNOW, Sept. 24, (A.P.I.): Proposing the name of Mr. Purshottam Das Tandon, Speaker of the U P Legislative Assembly and President of the U P Provincial Congress Committee, for the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress was filed by 10 delegates of Congress today Lucknow.

Similar nomination papers have been sent from several other districts of the province as well.

Shukla Visits Empress Mills

NAGPUR Sept. 24. (API)

Premier Ravi Shankar Shukla today visited four out of the five textile mills belonging to the Empress Mills group and watched the textile workers at work in the mills. He had talks with the workers about their complaints regarding the recent standardisation of wages scheme brought into operation in the Empress Mills in accordance with the award of the C P and Berar industrial tribunal which has been accepted by the provincial Government.

The Premier's visit today was in response to a request from Mr. A D Shroff, Director of Tatas and Express Mills. The Labour Commissioner to Govt. Mr. P K Sen accompanied the Premier during his visit earlier Mr. A D Shroff had a meeting today with Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla at the latter's residence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (Reuter).—Dr. Arthur C. Dunce, Chief of the United States Economic Mission in Korea since 1946 was today named head of the economic co-operation administration mission to Korea

INDIA'S PLEA TO BIG POWERS TO AVOID WAR

Mrs. Pandit Deplores Rival Ideologies

ADDRESS TO U. N. ASSEMBLY CREATES GREAT IMPRESSION

"Our Country Has No Aggressive Intentions In Kashmir And Hyderabad"

PARIS, September 25. (U.P.A.): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, chief of the Indian Delegation, today appealed to Big Powers to find "accommodation" to prevent a threatening third world war Mrs. Pandit was the first of today's speakers at the plenary session of the United Nations Assembly and was followed by Russia's Andrei Vishinsky.

WORLD ENJOYS UNEASY PEACE

The Indian spokesman deplored the threat of another war and warned that all the world has after the last war is an "uneasy peace and the apprehensions of another war".

She criticised those who place more importance on legal arguments than on human and moral considerations.

Mrs. Pandit said tha the "disappearance of that harmony which, while it lasted, was the single greatest factor in winning the greatest war in human history, now endangers the peace of the world. The responsibility of the Big Five is far heavier than it has ever been, and greater than ever before is a need for tolerance, moderation and a spirit of accommodation in all of their deliberations."

Continuing, Mrs, Pandit claimed that "one of the gravest dangers to world peace" is the continuing practice of racial discrimination.

HYDERABAD ISSUE

Regarding Hyderabad, she vigorously denied the charges that India was guilty of aggression, and she quoted a lengthy letter from Viscount Mountbatten, when he was Governor-General, to the Nizam, saying that friendly relations between India and Hyderabad could not be established while the present government of Hyderabad was dominated by a minority party.

On the India-Pakistan dispute over Kashmir, on which the United Nations Commission is soon to present an interim report, Mrs Pandit observed: "It is best for all concerned to say nothing except to express the hope that the report may pave the way to the speedy restoration of peace."

Reuter adds:—

On Hyderabad's complaint against India — since withdrawn by the Nizam but still formally on the agenda of the United Nations — Mrs. Pandit declared India had realised the dangers of mass disorder and fratricidal strife and "if they could be rooted out with the same speed from Palestine, Burma, Malaya and elsewhere, the world would be a happier place."

Following the lines of the recent broadcast speech of her brother, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Pandit said that as soon as normal conditions were restored in Hyderabad the Constituent Assembly would be elected, and it would be just as much in public as any general elections in the United Kingdom or the United States.

TRIBUTE TO FRANCE

She expressed India's sympathy with the peoples of Indonesia, Malaya and Indo-China, and in the capital of France said India hoped the French Government and people would rise to the full height of their traditional liberalism so that Vietnam might attain self-government.

Mrs. Pandit said: "It is a matter of satisfaction to my delegation that the present session of the General Assembly is being held in Paris, India has received much inspiration from France.

"The three years that have passed since the creation of the United Nations have not been easy. The peace which has emerged from the travail of a lengthy war is an uneasy peace and apprehensions of another war already threaten mankind. During this period the United Nations have been faced with many problems and it would be dangerous self-delusion to say that these have been successfully tackled.

BIG POWERS' SPLIT

"Serious disagreement has developed over the peace treaty of Germany, the deadlock in Berlin, the control and use of atomic energy, disarmament, and the creation of a world force, to mention only a few examples. Every field of international endeavour is thereatened by the ever-widening gulf between the major powers. So long as this shadow of conflict hangs over the counsels of the world, there can be no progress and no sense of security.

INDIA'S ATTITUDE

"India has tried to judge all questions before the General Assembly as objectively as possible. For us the spirit of the charter means much more than its letter. We have, in the past, avoided alignment with this bloc or that, an attitude which has often been misunderstood.

"We are, however, convinced that this is a correct stand even if it means some temporary disadvantage, it is not based on any weakness, but on the result of our convinction that by avoiding grouping with any power bloc, we are, in howsoever small a fashion, helping towards maintenance of peace.

ATOMIC ENERGY

"We have many momentous questions for discussion this year. In our view one of the most important items is the problem of atomic energy control and disarmament. My delegation shares the regret of the Assembly that many months of effort by the Atomic Energy Commission have proved fruitless and the Commission, faced with a deadlock, has suspended its activities.

"As an under-developed country India is interested in the use of atomic energy for peaceful and beneficent purposes. We trust a fresh approach may be brought to the question of the utilization of atomic energy for such purposes and for the elimination of the weapons of war and we earnestly hope that the deliberations here will pave the way for the reconciliation of opposing view-points.

VIOLATIONS OF CHARTER

"The provisions of the Charter we regard as among its most vital provisions. We greatly regret the attempt in some quarters to whittle them down. We are disturbed at the appearance of the forces of reaction to which the delegate from the Philippines gave such eloquent expression the other day.

"My delegation, believing in the freedom of all peoples, wishes to see the early termination of the Colonial System and the speedy attainment of self-Government by all peoples inhabiting colonial or trust territories.

"We insist on the strict observance of Chapters 11 and 12 both in spirit and letter. In particularly we would urge the Colonial Powers to realise that the 200 million people inhabiting the non-self-governing territories read into the provisions of the Charter relating to such territories far more than the Colonial Powers are inclined to do.

"India believes in the establishment of a permanent committee under Chapter 11 which will do for the non-self-governing territories what the Trusteeship Council is doing for the peoples of the trusteeship areas.

NEW ORDER IN S.-E. ASIA

On conditions in South-East Asia, Mrs. Pandit said: "This region which was one of the strongholds of colonialism, is slowly emerging into freedom and is faced with internal travail and the opposition of vested foreign interests which usually accompany the birth of freedom.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

"One of the greatest problems with which the world is faced today is the continuing practice of racial discrimination in certain parts of the world. Allow me to repeat, Mr. President, that this is one of the greatest dangers to world peace. We will not tolerate distinction which offend against the dignity of the human person.

"Something that was said from this rostrum yesterday about relations between European and non-European races being poisoned compels me to make an observation on the allegation that this Assembly is being misused on certain occasions. When a member state comes to the rostrum of the General Assembly and speaks of the basic principles of the Charter being violated, one is entitled to ask: Is a policy of racial segregation—pursued without the least regard for everyone of these basic principles; of restrictive laws and measures affecting the political and economic rights of certain races—in keeping with the allegiance we profess to the Charter?

"The General Assembly would be guilty of shirking one of its most onerous responsibilities if it did not question the properiety of member states penalising certain section of their people on racial grounds.

"MY DELEGATION IS UNCOMROMISINGLY OPPOSED TO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN WHATEVER FORM AND WHEREVER IT MAY EXIST, AND WE ASK THE ASSEMBLY TO DEVOTE ITS SERIOUS ATTENTION TO ROOTING OUT THE CANKER OF RACIALISM FROM THE WORLD.

Reviewing the year of India's history as an independent nation, Mrs. Pandit said:—

"The new Government of Free India has had to face numerous and formidable problems. We have made many mistakes during this year, some even serious mistakes, but they were mistakes more or less inevitable in the exceptional circumstances in which we found our freedom.

NO AGGRESSION POLICY.

"But of one mistake we have not been guilty. We are not an aggressor nation and we have no aggressive intentions towards anyone outside or inside our borders.

"Our faith in the democratic way of life is deep and enduring and therefore we can never pursue an aggressive policy and I fling back this charge to those who have had the audacity to make it.

"In spite of these difficulties and mistakes I assert that India under her present leaders has made great and striking progress in many directions whose direct consequence will be to raise the standards of life for the common man in education, public health and agriculture, in irrigation and hydro-electric projects, in the building of roads of all kinds from national highways to village tracks, in the improvement of the conditions of labour both industrial and agriculture—indeed in all that concerns the daily lives of the 300 million people of India. We have achievements to our credit of which we can legitimately be proud.

Kashmir Dispute

"Twice within the course of this year India has appeared before the Security Council. On the first occasion, it was on her own initiative in the hope that the Security Council investigate the causes of our dispute with Pakistan about Kashmir.

"More recently India appeared before the Security Council in response to a reference of the complaint made against us by the Nizam of Hyderabad.

"On Kashmir I need not say much. The United Nations has appointed a Commission of mediation which has been in India since July last. In spite of certain misgivings India has cooperated fully with the Commission and has endeavoured to make its labours fruitful. The Commission will prepare its interim report and present it to the United Nations, meanwhile it is best for all concerned to say nothing, except to express the hope that the report may pave the way to speedy restoration of peace.

MORAL ISSUE IN HYDERABAD

"On Hyderabad I must speak more fully.

Since my arrival in this country, nothing has roused my indignation so much as the constant and persistent misrepresentation and misunderstanding of the action which India felt obliged to take in Hyderabad a few days ago. Of the legal aspect of the matter I shall say nothing. I am here concerned only with the moral issue. To those who know the facts the surprise is not that India intervened but that India did not intervene much earlier. As long ago as January 24, 1948, a minister of the Hyderabad Government, in tendering his resignation to the Prime Minister, said: "It pains me to be a member of a Government which allows looting, arson and murder unconcernedly and that of my own brethren. The Bibinagar outrage, a report of which has been brought to me by a responsible person deputed by me especially for this purpose, has shocked me beyond all expression. I am certain about this either we suppress this gangsterism ruthlessly or we abdicate".

"The Prime Minister, vainly attempting to persuade him to reconsider his resignation wrote: "I agree that there have been several unhappy incidents during the past few months owing to various reasons".

"Another minister of the Hyderabad Government who resigned on July 23, 1948, spoke of a complete reign of terror in certain districts, of men murdered, women dishonoured, houses burnt. In the face of this mounting evil fomented by a clique of self-seekers, the choice before India was not between violence and non-violence, but between adoption of firm measures by the State against the evil-doers and the continuance of murder and arson and looting on a large scale against innocent men, women and children. After a series of warnings and appeals, India chose the former course and intervened. It is significant that leading Muslims in all parts of India have welcome the action taken by India in Hyderabad. That all resistance collapsed within five days was mainly due to the fact the people of Hyderabad, irrespective of caste and creed, were behind India's action and heartily welcomed the restoration of order

NO SINISTER DESIGNS

"I am well aware that phrases like law and order and the will or people have often been used in the past and are, perhaps, still used by certain countries to-day to clock sinister designs.

"Let me assure you that India has no sinister designs and nothing to clock. In the last 12 months she has realised, as few other countries have, the dangers of mass disorder and fratricidal strife and her anxiety to root them out from a region situated in the very heart of her territory require no explanation. If they could be rooted out with the same speed from Palestine, Burma, Malaya and elsewhere the world would be a happier place to live in.

Referring to Hyderabad's future she said: The Prime Minister has made our intentions clear in a recent broadcast. As soon as the immediate task of restoring normal conditions is over, steps will be taken for the election of a Constituent Assembly which would determine the constitutional structure of Hyderabad.

ALLEGIANCE TO U. N. CHARTER

"The election will doubtless be held under the same conditions as similar elections elsewhere in India, on the basis of odult suffrage and with all the usual safeguards against intimidation and corrupt practices of all

(Continued on Page 15.)

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 8, 2004.
Muslim: Zilkad 22, 1367.
Parsi: Farvardin 24, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-29 a.m. Sunset: 18-32 p.m.
Hightide: 05-08, 16-00. Lowtide: 10-52, 23-06.

Today's Engagements

SOUTH INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY: Address to Sjt. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer on his 61st Birthday by South Indian Institutions and residents at S. I. E. S. High School Hall today at 4 p.m.

RASHTRABHASHA ORAL EXAMINATION: The Oral Examination of Rashtrabhasha Parichaya and Kovid Candidates will be held at 8-15 a.m. today at their respective examination centres.

NIGHT SCHOOL STUDENTS CONFERENCE: All Bombay night schools' students conference at Dhuru Hall, Dadar today (Sunday) at 2 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Prof. Rammurti will deliver a public lecture today from 9 a.m. at the Samaj Mandir.

BOMBAY AUTOMOBILE EMPLOYEES UNION: A meeting of the F. and C. Osler (India) Ltd., (Motor Co.) will be held today at 11 a.m. under the presidentship of Shri R. N. Trivedi to approve memorandum of their demand.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION: A public meeting of the citizens of Santa Cruz and Khar will be held at Mahadevi Podar Vidyalaya Hall, Santa Cruz at 6 p.m. today to mourn the tragic death of the thirteen persons that died in the drowning calamity that occured at night on 16th September and to thank those members of public who rendered valuable service in rescue operation.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain: Public lecture followed by questions and answers, on "How to Overcome Destiny" 6-15 p.m. today.

GOMANTAK MARATHA SAMAJ, BOMBAY: 21st anniversary at Wagle Hall, Kandewadi, Bombay, today (Sunday) at 2 p.m. Hon. Mr. G. D. Tapase will preside.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. K. V. Soman will deliver a lecture on "First and Second House of Horoscope" at 4 p.m. and Mr. C. J. Krishnaswamy on "Predictive Astrology" at 5 p.m. today at the Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Chopati Road.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadeshak Swami Sri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri Ragalankarji will speak on "How to abolish Fetters of Actions" in English at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road, today at 5-30 p.m.

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING PRAYERS: For successful termination of the police action in the Hyderabad State will be held in the "Gate of Mercy" Synagogue today (Sunday) at 6 a.m. (S.T.).

SHRI JAIN MAHILA SAMAJ: The opening ceremony of an arts and crafts exhibition organized by Shri Jain Mahila Samaj will be performed today at 9-30 a.m. at Shri Kanji Khetsi Wadi (Mint Road, Fort) by the Honourable Syt. Morarji Desai. The exhibition will remain open till the 30th September 1948.

DAMAO UNION: Inaugural Meeting open to all communities of Damao (Portuguese India) today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at St. Stanislaus' High School, Bandra.

BOMBAY TEXTILE TECHNICAL AND SUPERVISORY STAFF UNION: Meeting of members today (Sunday) Podar College Hall, Matunga, 9-30 a.m.

GOKHALE SCOUTERS CLUB: Gokhale Scouters Club of the R. M. Bhatt High School Parel will celebrate the 61st birthday of Prof. V. G. Rao, Provincial Commissioner, Hindustan Scout, today at 5 p.m. in the Setlvad Assembly Hall.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION: Prof. G. D. Parikh, will speak on "Prices and Production in India" today at 5 p.m. in the Anandashrama Hall, Talmakiwadi, Tardeo Road.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Lecture on 'Bheema as Shown by Bharati' by Mr. S. Krishnamurthy, at 6 p.m. at the Sangham premises, today.

WOULD YOU RATHER EAT CHAFF THAN BREAD?

Mill polished rice is worse than chaff for it now only has no nutritive value but injures the system leading to various diseases.

If you want to be healthy use hand-pounded unpolished rice.

—A.I.V.I.A., Wardha, C.P.

BOMBAY-MADRAS TRAIN SERVICE

Resumption From Today

MADRAS, September 25, (A,P.I.): Through running of trains between Madras and Bombay on the G.I.P. main line is being resumed from tomorrow says a press note issued by the Railway Public Relations Officer here. This through service will, however, be confined for the present to the Madras and Bombay Mails and the resumption of Express Trains between these stations has not yet been decided.

The press note also announces the resumption of services between Guntakal and Hubli and Karnool and Secunderabad on the metre guage section of the M. & S. M. Railway.

With the restoration of these services rail links to stations within Hyderabad State will be available from Wadi on the GI.P. Railway and Karnool on the M. & S.M. Railway.

Jute Cultivation In India And Pakistan

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25. (A.P.I.): The total area under jute cultivation this year in India and Pakistan is 2,642,170 acres, according to the final forecast issued by the respective governments. Of this amount, 765,605 acres are in India and 1,876,565 acres in Pakistan, compared with 645,685 and 2,058,670 acres respectively last year.

The total estimated yield is 7,505,670 bales of this amount, 2,026,575 bales are estimated from India and 5,479,095 bales from Pakistan, compared with 1,695,970 and 6,842,605 bales respectively last year.

Last year's figures are subject to revision, which will be known when the consolidated statement is published on Friday October 1.

Communist Worker Arrested In Surat

SURAT, Sept. 25. (A.P.I.): Mr. Arun Chandrana, a Communist worker and member of the editorial staff of the communist paper 'Peoples Age' distribution and Congressmen's co the Surat police here last night.

BOMBAY, Sunday Sept. 26.
244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Pratah Smaran, 7-40 News in (M), 7-50 News in (G), 8-0 News in (E), 8-15 News in (H), 8-30 Zawwar Husain, 8-45 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin), 9-15 Krishna Udyavakar (Bhairav), 11-0 Talkie Tunes, 11-30 "Mor Pise"—Part I, 12-0 p.m. Vub Sound News, 12-15 Baswaraj Rajguru, 12-45 News in (M), 12-50 News in (G), 12-55 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin), 1-25 News in (H), 1-30 News in (E), 1-40 Eric Nissen (Flute), 2-0 Aksel Schlotz, 2-5 Grace Calweil (Piano), 4-20 Zawwar Husain, 4-35 Raag Gaud Malhar, 5-0 Indumati Chaubal, 5-15 Gammat Jammat, 5-45 News in (K), 6-0 News in (E), 6-10 News in (H), 6-15 Krishna Udyavarkar (Multani), 7-0 Kannad Bhajan, 7-10 Local announcements and Weather Report, 7-15 Kannad Songs, 7-30 Kunjalata Desai (Gujarati geeto), 7-45 Zawwar Husain, 8-0 News in (M), 8-15 News in (G), 8-30 Prastar-Pratima, 9-0 News in (E), 9-15 News in (H), 9-30 BBC News Relay, 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Belshazzar's Feast, 10-35 Elie Siegmeister.

VARIATIONS

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)
7-40 a.m. Vividh Vadya, 5-45 p.m. Kunjalata Desai, 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)
8-0 p.m. Indumati Chaubal, 9-0 Baskaraj Rajguru, 10-0 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin), 10-30 Krishna Udyavarkar.

'C. R.'s' Speech At Thanksgiving Ceremony On Air

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25 (A.P.I): Air, Delhi will relay the speech of the Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari at the thanksgiving ceremony at Birla temple here to-morrow between 8-30 and 9 a.m. The other proceedings of the ceremony will also be relayed.

The broadcast will be heard on 338.6, 41.15 and 25.32 metres.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Sept. 25. API.) The following is the weather summary for Saturday the 25th September 1948.

The cyclonic storm in the north-east Arabian sea moved northwestwards and intensified into a severe cyclone yesterday afternoon. It has weakened this morning again into a cyclonic storm and is centred about 30 miles south Dwaraka It is likely to weaken into a depression and continue to move northwestwards.

Fairly widespread rain has occurred in Gujarat, the Konkan, Central parts of the country, Bihar and Assam.

Forecast valid until the evening of 26th: Rainfall will increase in the Konkan, the north Madras coast and Orissa. Fairly widespread light to moderate rain is likely in Gujarat and local rain in Malabar, the north Deccan, the Central parts of the country, Chota Nagpur and Gangetic West Bengal.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain is likely in the Konkan with isolated heavy falls along the north Madras coast during the next 48 hours.

Weather Chart

POONA, Sept. 25. (API.) Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 24th Sept. 1948 and departures from normal recorded at 8-0 hours I. S. T. on 25th September 1948. BOMBAY 79 73 0.9 64.6 minus 2.1 Calcutta 91 70 0 45.0 minus 1.4 Cuttack 88 78 0 47.3 plus 2.2 Delhi 83 72 T 31.5 plus 9.8 Lucknow 83 80 0 44.3 plus 9.7 Madras 95 78 0 11.6 minus 2.3 Nagpur 89 72 0.2 34.7 minus 72. Patna 92 80 0 37.1 minus 8.3 Poona 82 70 T 18.0 minus 0.7 Shillong 69 61 0.9 70.7 plus 16 8 Sholapur 84 67 0 29.7 plus 10.5.

ATTEMPT TO BURGLE FAILS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A watchman on duty at the godown of S. S. Miranda & Co. Liquor merchants, situated in the compound of Atlas Mills, Reay Road was roused to action when he saw two men moving on the roof of the godown and trying to lift and carry heavy boxes with them at 3 a.m. today. He promptly raised an alarm as a result of which, the men ran away leaving behind some of the goods they were trying to remove.

The police were called in and started a search. They recovered a half full case of English Sherry in the compound of the burial ground behind the godown. The total value of the property removed by the noctural intruders is stated to be Rs. 1,584, out of which goods of the value of Rs. 1,296 were recovered.

In this connection the police have arrested Nazarali Karimbux, who was remanded to custody by Mr. M. Nazarulla, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon today.

TWO ARRESTED ON THEFT CHARGE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For alleged theft of some cine projectors and 14 bales of mill cloth Noor Mohamed and Amba Shankar were arrested by the Bandra Police yesterday.

It appears the articles were stolen from Bombay and were taken in a truck to Bandra, where while they were being unloaded at a godown, police rushed and arrested the two persons who could not give satisfactory explanation for the possession of the articles. The police are making investigation.

Smuggling Of Opium Alleged

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Yusufkhan Gulam Akabarkhan, an ex-Navy man and resident of Bhopal, who is described as a "notorious" opium smuggler was arrested by the Detective Staff of the B.B. and C.I. Railway yesterday.

It is stated that the suspect alighted from the Frontier Mail on Friday morning and was seen moving on the platform in a suspicious manner. He was arrested and when searched, his suit case was found to be containing 23 pounds of opium. It is reported that Yusufkhan had brought the opium from Ratlam for delivering it to some of the local dealers.

The police are making further investigations.

A. I. C. C. Secretary For Pilani

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25. (A.P.I.): Acharya Jugal Kishore, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee is leaving for Pilani tomorrow to meet the Congress President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

"COURTESY WEEK" IN CITY

B. E. S. T. Workers' Union's Move To Foster Cordial Relations With Public

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A novel campaign to foster amicable relations between members of the public and the B.E.S.T. staff will be launched by the B.E.S.T. Workers' Union from October 2, synchronising with Gandhi Jayanti.

The Union has given a call to observe a "Courtesy Week" as a result of criticisms levelled in the Corporation against the alleged rude behaviour of the B.E.S.T. staff towards the public. The object of the campaign is not only to educate the staff but also to point out to the passengers the need of increasing the number of buses and tram cars to solve the acute transport problem in the city.

To achieve this object the Union has planned to sponsor an intensive propaganda drive among its members and the public. It has organised a number of meetings during the next week starting with September 27, where leaders of the Union will explain to its members the significance of the week and stress the need for harmonious relations with the public. During the "Courtesy Week" commencing from October 2, the Union will arrange a series of meetings where the members of the public, staff members and city fathers will be invited to suggest ways and means to improve the relations between the B.E.S.T. staff and the passengers.

The Union has prepared two posters giving an idea to the public about the traffic situation. The posters will present a comparative picture of the traffic position before the war and to-day. The Union will also distribute leaflets giving figures and details about the pressure of traffic and the Union's suggestions to mitigate overcrowding. The suggestions include the use of trolley buses, gas-plant buses for long distance, the procuring of military chassis and their conversion into buses, the placing of immediate orders for news buses and trams from abroad.

Badges carrying the slogan: "Courtesy and Friendship" will be sold to passengers by Union members with a view to reorient their relations with the public—relations which have not been very happy so far. The badges present a background a tram conductor and a bus conductor holding the hands of a passenger.

DEPENDENTS OF 1942 MARTYRS

Compensation To 13 Persons Granted

Following the Government's decision to grant compensation to the families of political prisoners and detenus, who died in the Jails of the Province while undergoing imprisonment of detention in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1942 in those cases only in which the dependents were rendered destitute or have no appreciable means of support, sanction is accorded to ex-gratia compensation to dependents of 13 such deceased persons. The total amount of compensation is Rs. 6.700.

Ahmedabad Ban On Processions

hen ban on processions, meeting and assemblies within the Municipal limits of Ahmedabad has been extended for two months, from September 27.

Satara Ban On Knives

The Order of the District Magistrate of Satara banning the import and sale of and other transactions in knives and other sharp-edged instruments within the limits of the Satara District has been extended for two months, from September 27.

Mr. Dinkarrao Desai For Ahmedabad

Mr. Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister for Law and Civil Supplies, will leave Bombay for Ahmedabad today (Sunday) by the afternoon plane and return on Tuesday, September 28, by Gujarat Mail.

New Production Plan For Textile Mills

GOVERNMENT DIRECTIVE ON BASIS OF CONTROL POLICY

Drastic Action For Violation Of Orders

CLOTH TO BE ALLOTTED TO PROVINCES AT 14 YARDS PER HEAD

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

DR. SHYAMAPRASAD MUKHERJEE, MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY, TOLD A CROWDED PRESS CONFERENCE THIS EVENING, THAT THE TWO-DAY MEETING OF GOVERNMENT AND TRADE REPRESENTATIVES IN THE CITY HAD GIVEN ITS ACCORD TO A NEW "PRODUCTION PROGRAMME" TO BE COMMUNICATED TO MILLS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EMERGING TEXTILE CONTROL POLICY.

HE SAID THAT ALL ENERGIES WOULD BE DIVERTED TO THE PRODUCTION OF THE MAXIMUM QUANTITIES OF "GOOD, DURABLE CLOTH NOT NECESSARILY OF SUPERFINE VARIETIES."

The production programme envisaged the setting up of five regional directorates commissioned with the task of enforcing Government's orders. Any violation by mills of the orders would result in "drastic action."

ALLOCATION TO PROVINCES

Cloth would be allotted to the provinces on the basis of 14 yards per head — 11 yards of which will be mill-made and 3 handloom. But it was open to the Provincial Governments to decide the urban and rural requirements in their own spheres.

The Minister said he was "glad and happy" that the Bombay Government which had once "clamoured" for a larger quota, had taken up a "reasonable attitude" at the conference. But he hinted that this province had been given a slightly higher quota.

NO DECISION ON PRICES

No decision had been reached on the question of cloth prices. Government would finalise them "in two to three weeks."

He revealed that Pakistan had agreed to supply us with 6.50.000 bales of cotton of in return for India giving than 12 boles of cloth for every 20 bales of cotton.

Fifty-seven representatives of the central, provincial and States Governments attended the conference which was presided over by Dr. Mukherjee.

The Supply Minister spoke extempore and with his charecteristic rapidity of thought. He said that it appeared mill production hit a peak in July with 401 million yards. But according to the available figures for August, it seemed production had gone down to 370 millions. Government were investigating how far this reduction was due to any steps the mills might have failed to take or to circumstances "beyond their control". The millowners had stated that the fall should be ascribed to three or four holidays in the month.

FIXING OF COUNTS

"We are now anxious that India should produce as large a quantity of durable cloth as possible," he said. Many of the troubles were due to the large demand for fine and super-fine cloth and therefore Government had decided that all available capacity should be diverted to the production of the maximum quantity of "good, durable cloth not necessarily of the finer varieties." It had been said by critics that restriction of the varieties to the 50 or 60 counts would result in insufficiency of cotton and that it was a retrogade step to compel the mills to do so when India was producing many fine varieties of excellent standard. Government had appointed a committee to go into this question of fixing the upper level of counts and meanwhile they had adopted a production programme which will be communicated to the mills.

The two issues that were causing anxious concern to the Government related to the production by mills of good, durable cloth and the prevention of leakage from mills. The mills, had been told categorically that they should prevent leakage of stocks from the mill ends. Government were also appointing five regional directorates for implementing the production programme settled by the conference Dr. Mukherjee pointed out this was a step of "very great importance" Each region will be in charge of a production director whose function will be to see that the Government's programme was strictly enforced He had also requested the mill owners to set up their own organisation to see that the programme was complied with "I realise a great industry like the one we are now dealing with cannot be run merely on police authority. Therefore the mills on their part should co-operate fully towards the success of the new plan," the Minister said.

COMPLAINT AGAINST MILLS

Government had received complaints, Dr. Mukherjee asserted, that in some cases mills had not produced durable cloth. It was Government's idea to welcome members of the public to lodge their complaints before the authorities and if these were proved to be true "necessary consequences will follow."

The Supply Minister said that in the last two months the lifting of cloth by the provinces from the mills had been slow. Under the new programme the Provincial Governments have been asked to remove their quotas to their destinations not later than October 10. If there was any delay congestion would result and the consumer would suffer. It had been decided that if a province failed to lift its quota before the last date they would be given to "more alert and efficient" provinces. He hoped this necessity would not arise.

Dr. Mukherjee explained that as regards rationing, the centre had not issued any directives to the provinces which were free to distribute their cloth quotas through their own agencies. The aim was to build up co-operative consumers societies. India was now developing "an era of controls" and the success of it would depend on the efficiency of the distributive machinery. The country's ideal was a socialist economy and he hoped it would be achieved.

He emphasised that hereafter it was not the responsibility of the Government of India to distribute cloth. Traders should approch the provincial Governments directly. The new policy was not aimed at "wiping out" the merchants though it was true that they had not acted properly during the decontrol period. The Government of India had also told the province that it will be safer and in their own interests to depend on traders and dealers of integrity during the process of distributing cloth to the public. He was glad to note that the Government of Bombay had assured that it would help any province in this matter.

HANDLOOM CLOTH

So far as handloom cloth production was concerned it had been decided to leave it out of control he stated.

The Supply Minister then referred to the stand taken up by the conference on the issue of allotting cloth quotas to the provinces. Some provinces—especially Bombay—had made a clamour for more cloth. During the previous control period eleven yards per head of the population had been allotted and he hoped that if the production level was maintained as at present it would be possible to decide upon a per capita quota of 10 to 11 yards of mill-made cloth and 3 to 4 vards of handloom

He was happy, the Minister said, that the Government of Bombay, who had asked originally for 24 yards per head in the urban and 18 yars in the rural areas, had taken up a "reasonable attitude" Bombay had now been given a "slightly larger" quota but he cautioned that no province could demand a monopoly of the things it produced. In that case, Bihar could demand all the steel it produced, thus starving other areas of this vital product. The Government of India was not tackling the country's economic problems in terms of this or that unit but for the benefit of everyone.

In answer to a question Dr. Mukherjee said that provincial cloth quotas would be fixed on the basis of about 14 yards per head of the population It was for the Provincial Governments to decide about the allocations to urban and rural areas.

Dr. Mukherjee stressed that it would not be possible to give the people those particular varietie they liked most. In these days of critical transition they had to have some sort of austerity. In Britain and many other countries austerity programmes were being followed without grumbling and there was no reason why Indians should not use more coarser cloth for some time to come. But it had been decided, however, that mills should produce as much of the particular varieties of cloth liked by the provinces subject to strict adherence to the production programme.

As regard Bombay province it had been resolved that certain mills would produce cloth for the province's consumption only while a proposal had been agreed upon to allot a number of mills to each province.

The Supply Minister stated that the conference came to an agreement that the Provincial Governments would be responsible for implementing the enforcement orders as far as distribution was concerned. In this task the Centre would help the provinces. But all powers in regard to production would vest in the Government of India, though some of their powers might be delegated to the provinces.

"Government have decided to take drastic action in case of violation of the enforcement orders", he said.

He called upon managements and workers of mills to co-operate for the success of the plan and invited the public to form citizens' committees to study the working of the machinery. If any of the Government's officers was found guilty of unfair conduct, the Minister said, the public should report the matter to the authorities who were determined to take drastic action.

The cotton price that had been fixed by Government were "final" and they were not going to alter it. It was therefore necessary that traders should co-operate with the Government instead of trying to get prices altered. So far as growers were concerned, he admitted there were certain points in their complaints. Government would try to bring down the prices of the commodities vital to the growers. Government were now considering steps to enable mills to get cotton at fixed prices, in view of their complaint that they were not able to obtain it at the controlled rates. He hoped that traders would play fair and help the Government to avoid the extreme step of requisitioning their stocks.

Dr. Mukherjee revealed that the Pakistan Government had agreed to supply India with 6.50.000 bales of cotton and in return the Government of India would give Pakistan 12 bales of cloth for every 20 bales of cotton received by this country.

"Government is alive to its responsibility on the issue of importing cotton from foreign countries and will take the necessary steps to secure the objective", he said.

The Minister said that the report of the Tariff Board was before the Government and they would take a decision about the cloth prices to be charged "i ntwo to three weeks". They had all the available opinion with them it would no longer be necessary to consult any one.

Hyderabad Delegation Defies Nizam

India's Food Problem

Jairamdas Urges People To Face Crisis Bravely

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25. (U.P.I.): "We should be determined to face the crisis and refuse to be defeated; we should work with the motto "all for one and one for all", declared Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Food Minister of India, referring to the country's food problem while inaugurating the "Gandhi Jayanti" celebrations at Beadon Club, Queens Gardens, this morning.

Explaining the food control policy of his Government, the Food Minister declared that it could not be successful, without the cooperation of the people. The people, he appealed, should content themselves with the quota of the ration and not buy extra ration from black-market. Black-market could only be eradicated with the help and cooperation of the public.

CYCLONE MOVES TO PORBUNDER

Frequent Showers Expected In City Today

BOMBAY, Saturday

The severe cyclone storm lies this evening close to the coast in the neighbourhood of Porbunder. It is likely to move north-eastwards and weaken after entering inland.

Porbunder reported hurricane winds reaching sixty to eighty miles per hour during the afternoon. No observations have been received from West Saurashtra due to breakdown in the communications this afternoon. Gales will abate in Saurashtra but rain is likely to increase in Saurashtra, Gujerat and North Konkan.

Frequent showers at times heavy are expected in Bombay City and suburbs on Sunday.

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 25 (API): About fifty men from the intelligence branch of the Bombay police have arrived here. They have been attached to the staff of Mr. A. V. Patro, newly appointed Inspector-General of Police.

BOMBAY'S HOMAGE TO MAHATMA GANDHI

"Let Us Follow The Path Of Peace Preached By Him", Appeals Nurie

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mass sacrificial spinning in the morning, and a largely attended public meeting in the evening at the People's Hall, marked the first day's observance of the fortnight-long Gandhi Jayanti celebrations.

The People's Hall bore an atmosphere of idealistic sincerity as over hundred persons sat in rows, spinning in unison on charkas, in homage to the Father of a free nation and the precepts he preached.

The close of the day's function was a meeting at which Mr. M. Y. Nurie Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee presided. Mr. Nurie closed his tributes to the Mahatma by emphasising the need to pursue the path of peace and tolerance preched by him in order that the masses may be emancipated from wordly evils and material obsessions. He concluded that neither socialism nor communism would bring happiness to people. All the difficult problems which confronted the country could be solved only if the people worked to establish a genuine democratic and secular state in the country, and lived in accordance with the principles enunciated by the Father of Indian Independence The sincerity of the nation in celebrating the Jayanti of the Mahatma depended on the observance of Gandhiji's precepts and the emulation of the example set by him.

Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas, Mayor of Bombay, addressing the gathering observed that the Mahatma led an exemplary life which was free from bias of any sort, but was rather maked by a virtuous fair-mindedness. Those who claimed to walk in his footsteps should extend to the minorities the same cordiality and fair treatment evinced by the Mahatma.

In conclusion the Mayor appealed to the people to maintain the spirit of unity and goodwill for which the Mahatma had striven throughout his life.

REFUSAL TO WITHDRAW COMPLAINT FROM U. N.

Ruler's Cable Not A Formal Order, Says Moin Jung

DELHI TALKS ON STATE'S FUTURE SET-UP CONTINUE

PARIS, SEPT. 25 (UPA): HYDERABAD'S DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY REFUSED TO OBEY WHAT THEY CLAIM TO BE SECOND-HAND ORDERS AND WITHDRAW THEIR CASE FROM THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

NAWAB MOIN NAWAZ JUNG, HYDERABAD FOREIGN MINISTER CONTENDED THAT THE CABLE HE RECEIVED FROM THE NIZAM DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A FORMAL ORDER.

A BRITISH SOURCE SAID THAT NEW INSTRUCTIONS MIGHT ARRIVE FROM HYDERABAD BEFORE TUESDAY'S MEETING.

DELHI TALKS CONTINUE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25 (API): Hyderabad State Congress leaders continued their discussion today on the administrative problems of Hyderabad.

The Committee of Action of the State Congress met twice today to consider the question of forming an interim cabinet after the emergency period was over.

Swami Ramanand Tirtha, President of the Hyderabad State Congress, met today Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pandit Nehru.

MILITARY GOVERNOR TO LEAVE FOR DELHI

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 25 (UPI): The "United Press of India" learns from authoritative sources that Major-General J. N. Choudhury, Military-Governor of Hyderabad, left for Poona today for consultations with Lt.-General Rajendrasinghji, G.O.C., Southern Command.

He will be returning to Hyderabad on Monday, it is further learnt. On Tuesday next, accompanied by Mr. Bakhle, Chief Civil Administrator he is expected to leave for Delhi for holding consultations with the representatives of the Government of India, in connection with the new set up of administrative machinery in the State and the policy to be pursued by the State Government.

Major-General Choudhury and Mr. Bakhle are expected back in the city on Wednesday.

NORMAL TRAIN SERVICES RESTORED

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Sept. 25, (A. P.I.): Train services on the Nizam's State Railway, which had been partially disorganised during "the police action" are now rapidly returning to normal.

On Wadi section up and down express trains are running between Secunderabad and Gulbarga while a passenger train runs between Secunderabad and Wadi. A shuttle train continues to operate between Wadi and Raichur.

On Bezwada section the breach between Bibinagar and Bhongir have been repaired and through running upto Warangal is restored

On Kazipet-Balharsha section, trains are r[illegible]ly.

Trains [illegible]ing on the metre gau[illegible]gh between Kachiguda [illegible]d Manmad Through ru[illegible]achellam is expected to [illegible]today (September 25).

On Kachig[illegible]bad, Purna-Jalna and ot[illegible] lines trains are running [illegible]

CIVIL AP[illegible] APPEAL

SECUR[illegible]25, (A.P. I.): Mr. [illegible]ivil Administrator, ad[illegible]te, departmental heads [illegible]nt, on behalf [illegible] today appealed [illegible]earted co-operation of [illegible]icials to the new civil administration. He expressed the the hope that such co-operation would be forthcoming to the fullest measure.

"The peace and prosperity of the Hyderabad State", Mr. Bakhle said, was the sole objective of this administration." He deprecated any "post mortem of the past and any speculation about the future which are both outside our purview."

Mr. Bakhle sounded a note of warning against rumour-mongers and enjoined on all Government servants the strictest neutrality in political matters. Hyderabad he said had some fine traditions of public service. In view of the vastness of the task before them, he was sure that the Military Governor and civil administration would have the fullest loyality and co-operation of all Government servants of the Hyderabad State.

PEOPLE'S SUPPORT TO NEW REGIME.

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 25. (A. P. I.): Leaders of all communities are now rallying round the Indian Military and Civil Administration in facilitating early restoration of law and order.

Newspapers here are publishing these statements extensively, and following up with leading articles in support.

Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities are now normal and the first excitement following news of the march of Indian Troops into Hyderabad State as well as Hyderabad's subsequent surrender are now a memory.

The presence of troops is acclaimed everywhere as necessary: But it is authoritatively learned that the military administration will be withdrawn as soon as law and order are completely restored, which is expected to take some two months.

Meanwhile, the Civil Administration has got into stride, and plans are said to be being made for the holding of general elections early next year.

The future of the Nizam is still the topic of discussion, but it is felt that it will be left for the decision of the people at a later stage.

CHANGE IN CURFEW HOURS.

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 25. (A. P. I.): The one-week old curfew in Hyderabad and Secunderabad has now been slightly relaxed and instead of eleven hours daily from 7 p.m to 6 a.m. it is now from 8 p.m. to 5 a.m.

It is stated that before the end of this month, conditions would warrant lifting of the curfew completely.

HARDEST BLOW TO CHIANG

Fall Of Tsinan Rules Out Government's Come-Back In Shantung

LONDON, Sept. 25. (Reuter): Chinese Communist troops smashed their way into the walled city of Tsinan, capital of Shantung, at daybreak yesterday, the Chinese Ministry of national defence announced in Nanking to-day, but air reconnaissance this morning found Government troops still resisting at some points.

Observers in Nanking said the Communist occupation of Tsinan, after "the most concentrated communist attack on any single city during the entire civil war" had dealt one of the hardest blows to the Nationalist military campaign.

These sources ruled out the possibility of a "comeback" in Shantung by Government troops.

Reuter reported the following developments to-day from other Far Eastern countries whose Governments are fighting Communist insurgents:

IN INDONESIA.

INDONESIA: The Republican Army recaptured three towns in Java from the Communists in the past 24 hours, according to reports reaching Batavia to-night.

Since operations began on Tuesday, Government forces have retaken six towns and the Communists still hold seven.

GUNFIRE IN RANGOON.

BURMA: Gunfire was heard in Rangoon early to-day from across the river as the Burmese navy frigate Mayu fired on insurgents near Syrian, big British-owned oil refinery.

Well-disciplined Burmese troops were to-day fighting the insurgents, according to a British eye-witness, who described the clash as "the biggest yet" in Rangoon.

MALAY TERRORISTS KILL TWO DETECTIVES.

MALAYA: Major-General D. Dunlop, General Officer Commanding Singapore and Johore State, announced to-day that security forces had recently found evidence which suggested the presence in Johore of someone who had recendy attended a Cominform conference in eastern Europe.

Special jungle squads known as "Force Feroce" are attacking guerillas in their jungle nideouts, an army statement announced to-day.

AMERICA'S ATOMIC WAR PLAN AGAINST SOVIET

Vishinsky's Charge In U. N. Assembly

PLEA FOR ONE-THIRD REDUCTION OF WORLD ARMAMENTS

PARIS, SEPT. 25, (U.P.A.): RUSSIA TODAY ACCUSED THE UNITED STATES OF PREPARING FOR AN ATOMIC WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION, AND SIMULTANEOUSLY APPEALED TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOR A ONE-THIRD REDUCTION OF WORLD ARMAMENTS.

THE CHARGE AND APPEAL WERE MADE BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY BY SOVIET CHIEF DELEGATE ANDREI VISHINSKY IN A SLASHING ONE-HOUR STATEMENT OF SOVIET POLICY.

Military leaders in the United States already have prepared plans for the atomic destruction of such Soviet cities as Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Karkov, and Odessa, Vishinsky charged.

OUTLAW ATOM BOMB

He proposed that the United Nations outlaw the atomic bomb and call upon the Big Five powers to reduce their armed forces by one-third during the course of one year.

According to Vishinsky, the American preparations for war included the strengthening of western Europe through the European recovery programme, the arming of western Europe and the rebuilding of western Germany. The Russian said: "All this is accompanied by a furious armaments race and the development of plans for an attack on the U.S.S.R. and the new democracies and by the preparation of other military measures."

Vishinsky's charge was the most serious any United Nations member has made against another in three years of United Nations history. He insisted that Russia, in contrast, sought only peace

DISARMAMENT PLAN

Vishinsky's disarmament p'an called upon the Assembly to recommend:

Firstly, that the Big Five "as a first step in the reduction of armaments and armed forces, reduce by one-third, during one year, all of their present land, naval and air forces."

Secondly, the prohibition of atomic weapons, as weapons intended for aims of aggression and not for defense.

Thirdly, the establishment "within the framework of the Security Council (where the Russians have the right of veto) of an international control body for the purpose of supervision, control and implementation for measures for the reduction of armaments and armed forces, and for the prohibition of atomic weapons."

The public galleries echoed with applause when Vishinsky finished. Only once during his long speech was he interrupted for applause. The ovation was the loudest given to any speaker at this session of the Assembly.

In addition, Vishinsky indicted all members of the Anglo-American Combined Chiefs of Staff which, he asserted, still "engaged in its secret activities" despite the end of the war for which it was created.

PLEASED WITH INDIA'S PLEA

Vishinsky was pleased with India's Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit who appealed to the big powers in the Assembly to find "accommodation" to prevent a threatening third world war.

Vishinsky's speech evoked contradictory comments:

Frence's Foreign Minister Robert Schuman said that the speech was "more than interesting, it was sensational." He said that the Assembly should get to work as soon as possible on technical discussions, in line with Vishinsky's proposal for disarmaments. Schuman said that some very useful results should emerge from such discussions.

U. S. REACTION

On the other hand, United States delegate Warren Austan described the speech as the "same old speech warmed up."

Similarly, Britain's Hector McNeil said: "It reminded me that, when I was a small boy, Sunday dinner is always dished up again Monday."

India's Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit said that Vishinsky followed an old line, but we are glad to know how the Russians are thinking.

Australia's Herbert V. Evatt, President of the Assembly, commented: "From the viewpoint of the Assembly, Vishinsky's speech, while not so conciliatory as some had hoped after Marshall's speech, was by no means so uncompromising in tone as many had forecast.

Stop Press

SECURITY COUNCIL TO TAKE UP HYDERABAD ISSUE ON TUESDAY

PARIS, Sept. 25 (Reuter): Hyderabad's withdrawn complaint against India will be the first item on the agenda when the Security Council meets on Tuesday afternoon

MIRZA ISMAIL ILL

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25 (UPI): Sir Mirza Ismail, former Dewan of Hyderabad, has been running temperature since his arrival in New Delhi yesterday.

Sir Mirza Ismail is staying at the Nizam's Palace in New Delni.

SOVIET REPLY TO BIG THREE NOTE

PARIS, Sept. 25, (U.P.A.): Russian Ambassador Alexander Bogomolov tonight delivered to French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman the Soviet reply to the latest three-power note on the Berlin crisis.

115 DROWNED IN BOATING TRAGEDY

PATNA, Sept. 25, (A.P.I.): A boat carrying about 115 passengers—men, women and children—from the flooded area of Raghopa Diera, suddenly capsized in the strong currents of the Gandak when the river was in spate. Only seven persons were able to swim ashore and the rest were drowned, according to a report received here.

NEHRU IUSTIFIES ACTION AGAINST HYDERABAD

"It Has Removed Poison From Body Politic Of India"

NEW DELHI, Sept 25. (A.P.I): "The police action taken in Hyderabad has not only purged poison from the body politic of India but has equally benefited Pakistan and thereby the whole world," declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, performing the opening ceremony of the Lajpatrai Municipal Market for the refugees this evening.

Pandit Nehru said: 'We waited for a long time and did our best to solve the Hyderabad issue peacefully but when all our efforts for a peaceful solution failed we were compelled to take action. It has been approved by all the communities in the country alike. I heartily congratulate them all especially the Muslims of India."

APPLICATION OF A NEW METHOD

"I believe that the country is not inhabited by angels but we are glad to say that the step we were compelled to take in Hyderabad has been appreciated by all the people—Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims. They believed that poison was spreading and it must be checked. No responsible Government can take decisions easily on such vital matters We know that we were blamed for showing weakness. We also know that there had been gun-running by foreign pilots who violated all international laws But we quietly watched everything We did it because we could not forget easily what we have learnt from Gandhiji. But when we saw that there was no other alternative, we, in conformity with the prestige and glory of our country, decided to solve it by applying a new method.

Pandit Nehru added: "The remedy proved effective beyond our expectations for which all people, especially the Muslims of India, deserve my heartiest congratulations. We notice that the atmosphere has rapidly changed and has greatly helped in dispelling the fear from the minds of the millions of people."

PAKISTAN PRESS REPORTS.

Pandit Nehru referred to press reports in Pakistan alleging bloodshed and other communal disorders in India and said that such reports reflected the psychology of an alarmed people. India to a great extent had shaken off that alarm. "If we unite together and go abreast there is no reason of any fear of alarm I feel that Pakistan has suffered a great shock on account of our action in Hyderabad but it is also good for that country because if India enjoys peace and prosperity naturally this will be reflected on the other side also. The moment Pakistan learns that we have no intention of invading that country it will help her in increasing the confidence and satisfaction of her people Hyderabad incident has not only been beneficial for India and Pakistan but also the entire world."

MARSHALL PLAN FACES CRIS'S

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25. (Reuter): A crisis in the operation of the Marshall Plan paralleling the political crisis in Europe was forecast by informed diplomatic quarters here to-day. Observers regarded it as inevitable that, unless there were a sudden easing of the European situation a proportion of both material and manpower needed for essential recovery purposes would be diverted to military ends in many of the recipient countries.

PLACE OF HONOUR FOR MRS. PANDIT

PARIS, Sept. 25, (U.P.I.): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was given a place of honour at a banquet given on Friday night (Sept. 24), by the French President at the historic Elysee Palace, the only other woman present being Mrs. Roosevelt. She also met M. Herriot, the French elder statesman and former Prime Minister.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER

NEW YORK Sept 25	
Previous Closing	30.90
Today's Opening	30.99
Difference	N-1
Today's Closing	30.89
Difference	—1

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Sept. 25.

Silver Bullion forward	Rs.	169-8
Silver ready	Rs.	172-8
Gold ready	Rs.	114-4
Sovereign	Rs	76-8

Expectation: Cotton Jarila Jan. Feb. Rs 585-0.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD MINIMUM RS 1/8/.

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Matches for three girls 20, 25, 37 years, well educated and pretty. Correspond with Lady Manager, Marriage Gazette, Barna Street, Saddar Bazar. Delhi. (1028)

LOST & FOUND

Reward Rs. 100. A leather bag containing samples and papers, lost on Saturday noon near Evans Frazer on Hornby Road. Anyone giving information regarding it will be entitled to the above reward. Kundandas Suratram, Dhramraj Gully, M. G. Market, Bombay. (9582)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Professional Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani Degrees by post. Prospectus free. (Supervisors wanted). Registrar, Vocational University. Amritsar 7. (9451)

PERSONAL

Introductions for Friendship, Matrimony, business and other 431 hobbies arranged by World's biggest Social Institute Globe Introduction League, 10 Taj Mart, Agra. Established 1935. Latest membership No. 17285. Both ladies and gentlemen. Affiliated to the spiritual Union Inc. U. S. A. Representatives in Foreign countries. Attractive monthly magazine with an international circulation free to all members. Specimen copy six annas postal stamps. Complete literature free. (9532)

BUSINESS OFFERS

We offer immediate deliveries from Denmark Guaranteed Sweetened Condensed Milk, 8 p.c. Butter fat, Zeneith Brand, packed in 48-14 oz. tins per case, at Rs. 50/- per case, free at Docks Gate. Apply P.O. Box No. 9032 Calcutta. (1539)

We offer immediate deliveries from Holland Guaranteed Spray Processed Skimmed Milk Powder, at Rs. 1/2/9 per lb., free at Docks Gate, Calcutta-Bombay. Apply P.O. Box No. 9032, Calcutta. 1539A.

We offer delivery from Switzerland of Guaranteed "Confecta" Brand. Spray Processed Whole Milk. 26 p.c. fat contents, packed in 35.2 oz. tins, at Rs. 2/2/9, free at Docks Gate, Calcutta-Bombay. Apply P.O. Box No. 9081, Calcutta. (1539)

SOAP MAKING

Taught by post or practically. Decent income with small capital. Success guaranteed. Details free. B. Dutta B.A.F.R.E.S., (London.) Soap Tr. House. 3. Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. (9564)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For sale: "Viking" Brand, Toilet Paper. extra large roll, at Rs. -/6/- per unit. Apply Exclusive Agents Messrs. Charles Eley, Sons & Company, 14, Stephen Court, Park Street, Calcutta. (1539)

For sale: Huge quantities of first class Bar Soap at Rs. 60/- per case. containing 60 Bars of 1½ lbs. each. Apply P.O. Box No. 9032, Calcutta. (1539)

My coffee is Pure Plantation Coffee Limited stocks of roasted seeds available at 11, Western India House, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay, Phone No. 30330. (9581)

GRAND MUFTI'S INFLUENCE WANES

Arab World Feels Exhaustion

PALESTINE (IPS): With the prolongation of the Arab-Jewish war and no possible settlement in sight, a fooling of frustration has overtaken the resourceless Arab world. The fire eating Grand Mufti's influence over his co-religionists is waning and he is no longer popular. Lately he is distrusted and criticised by the Arabs, who think that his part has been mischievous. It is said that King Abdulla of Transjordan is not unconditionally opposed to Zionism and reaching a settlement with them. He is for an early general compromise with the Jews.

DEBATE ON TENANCY BILL CONTINUES

Morarji Desai Defends Government's Move

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY TO DISCUSS INDIA'S DRAFT CONSTITUTION

From Our Special Representative

POONA, SEPT. 25.

THE HOUSE DISPOSED OF SOME MORE AMENDMENTS TABLED BY MEMBERS, TO WHAT HAS NOW TURNED OUT TO BE THE HIGHLY CONTROVERSIAL TENANCY LEGISLATION AND WHICH HAS BEEN ON THE ANVIL FOR OVER TEN DAYS.

THE ENTIRE MORNING WAS TAKEN UP IN DISCUSSING THE AMENDMENTS TO A CLAUSE IN THE BILL WHICH EMPOWERS GOVERNMENT TO ASSUME THE ADMINISTRATION OF AN ESTATE AT THEIR SOLE DISCRETION

THE THAKORE SAHIB OF KERWADA, A BIG LANDHOLDER, RAISED A POINT OF ORDER THAT THE CLAUSE WAS ULTRA VIRES OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

MR. A. A. KHAN WANTED THE WHOLE CHAPTER OF WHICH THE CLAUSE IS OUT A PART, TO BE DECLARED ULTRA VIRES.

Both were ruled out of order.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, announced immediately after the Speaker adjourned the Assembly to Monday, that the members of the House would be given an opportunity to discuss the draft constitution of India, and the proceedings would be forwarded to the Constituent Assembly as had been done by other Legislatures, before the present session came to a close.

CLAUSE 42 OF TENANCY BILL

Clause 42 of the new Tenancy Bill came up for discussion this morning. This is one of the more drastic clauses in the Bill. It arms the Government with summary powers to assume management of Estates held by landholders, "when it appears" to the Government that it is necessary for the purpose of improving the economic and social conditions of peasants as well as improving the general quality of cultivation in respect of that estate. Inclusive of an amendment to the clause which Government has accepted, this clause leaves to the entire discretion of the Government, the assumption of the administration of any estate.

AN OBJECTION RAISED

The Thakore Eaheb of Kerwada raised a point of order that clause 42 was ultra vires of the powers of the Provincial Legislature. The clause was obnoxious to section 299 of the government of India Act, which laid down that land could not be acquired by government except for a public purpose. The stated purpose "to improve the economic and social status" of the peasantry could not be regarded as a public purpose. The non-provision for the payment of compensation in this connection, only strengthened the case that such assumption of administration was ultra vires of the powers of the Provincial Legislature.

The Thakore Sahib said that this clause cut the very roots of ownerships rights which have been recognised by historians and successive Government.

Mr. K. S. Firodia, Speaker, overruled the point of order and held that the clause was entirely within the competence of the Provincial Legislature

ANOTHER OBJECTION

Mr. A. A. Khan raised another point of order that the entire chapter of which the clause is but a part, was ultra vires. Mr. Khan cited a relevant section from the Government of India Act, which reads, "no person shall be deprived of his property save by the authority of the law" and without the payment of compensation. The clause under discussion, he said, deprived the landlord, even though temporarily. He characterised the purpose of the clause as "complusory though temporary acquisition". Besides there was no provision for the payment of compensation.

MORARJI'S DEFENCE

Mr. Morarji Desai characterised the arguments advanced as "ingenious and irrelevant". The clause did not contemplate the acquisition of land at all. It only sought to regulate the proper administration of an estate.

The Speaker overruled Mr Khan's point of order.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar, asked what was the guarantee that government would manage better than landlords. Formerly under the Court of Wards Act, Government was taking over the management of large holdings and estates in cases of lunacy and bodily infirmities. These estates were always mismanaged for Government management showed neither efficiency nor incentive.

Who will now in the Government conduct the management in practice, he asked. It would be the personnel of the agricultural department, he presumed. "If the agricultural department really becomes efficient, there will be a veritable race among landholders to entrust their land to Government", he said. At present with all the facilities at the disposal of Government, yet Government-run farms were run neither economically nor efficiently. He challenged the Government to say what sound and effective machinery they had at their disposal to complement the purpose of the clause. Also too much was left to the discretion of the Government and any village official could misuse the powers vested in Government by complaining that a particular estate was mismanaged. He wanted provision for an objective machinery to Province whether an estate was mismanaged or not

The Thakore Saheb of Kerwada, who earlier declared "I am a descendant of the rulers of Junagadh. I do not hold my land by grant or sanad or by flattery but by the right of conquest", opposing the clause said that Government's declaration that estates would be taken up by them only when landlords stayed away continuously from their land or deliberately obstructed the implementation of the Bill or harassed the tenants, must be incorporated in the clause itself, if it should not just end in a statement in a debate. He also feared that this provision in the Bill would lead to corruption on the part of tenants, landlords, and even officials.

BHAIJI'S CONTENTION

Mr. M. A. Bhaiji while characterising the clause as laudable in its intentions, held that its terms gave Government very wide powers. He added, that instead of augmenting production and improving the conditions of the peasants they were only trying to put provincial economy out of gear.

IRAQ OPPOSED TO JEWISH STATE

Bernadotte Plan Rejected

PARIS, Sept. 25, (Reuter): Iraq has rejected Count Bernodotte's plan for Palestine and will oppose it before the United Nations quarters close to the Iraqi delegation to the United Nations General Assembly here said today.

She would also oppose any other proposals which did not recognise the full rights of Arabs in Palestine.

"Iraq has opposed, and will continue to oppose, the establishment of an independent Jewish State in Palestine" an Iraq spokesman declared.

"If the United Nations accepts the Bernadotte proposals we shall resume fighting for the liberation of Palestine."

"Official instructions were received from Baghdad that the Iraq delegation must reject the plan and inform the General Assembly that Iraq forces will oppose any effort to impose such an unjust plan", the Iraq spokesman said.

French Local Elections Postponed

PARIS, Sept. 25, (Reuter): The French National Assembly today passed its second reading of the bill postponing the October local elections until March next year—thus over-rulling the rejection of the postponment measure by the Upper House early this morning.

The question, which at one time threatened to split the Government is therefore definitely settled.

Two members of the Government, M. Claudius Petit and M. Francois Mitterand, have threatened to resign if the elections are not held next month.

DIVESTING JAGIRDARS OF THEIR POWERS

Ordinance To Be Promulgated After Rajpramukh's Assent

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, Sept. 24.

Madyabharat Union Government has decided to divest the Jagirdars of Covenanting States of the Union of their police renue and civil powers our correspandent in Madhyabharat understands from authoritative quarters. It is understood a draft of an ordinance withdrawing the above powers of Jagirdars has been approved by the Union Cabinet and sent to Rajpramukh for assent. A spokesman of the Revenue Ministry, Madhyabharat, states in an interview that as soon as the draft is received from the Rajpramukh it will be promulgated.

AHMEDABAD Sept. 24 (A.P.I.): An appeal to Government to declare Daskroi Taluka, in Ahmedabad district as scarcity area in view of deficient rainfall was made at a meeting of workers of Daskroi Taluka held at Congress house today. The meeting passed a resolution demanding distribution of tagavi, seeds and crude oil for well irrigated fields and opening of cattle camps and scarcity works in large numbers.

Pakistan Control Of Entry Ordinance

Contravention To Be Punished Severely

KARACHI, Sept. 24 (API)—The Governor-General of Pakistan His Excellency Khwaja Nazimuddin, has promulgated the Pakistan (control of entry) ordinance, 1948 to control the entry of persons from India into Pakistan.

The ordinance will extend to the whole of Pakistan and shall come into force in such areas on such dates as the Central Government may, by notification in the official gazatte appoint.

The ordinance states that no person proceeding from any place in India shall unless exempted in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance or of the rules made thereunder enter any part of Pakistan unless being a person domiciled in India or Pakistan, he is in possession of a valid permit, or being a person not so domiciled, he is in possession of a valid passport.

Whoever contravenes the above stated provisions or any rule made under this ordinance shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both

The 'power to arrest' and the "power to remove" respectively has also been provided in the ordinance.

The Central Government may make rules to carry into effect the purposes and provisions of this ordinance. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, rules made may provide for the authority by which and the conditions on which permits may be granted or renewed; and the exemption with or without condition of any person or class of persons from the requirements of this ordinance.

This is the first ordinance made and promulgated by the acting Governor-General of Pakistan, Khwaja Nazimuddin, since his assumption of office.

ISLAM GYMKHANA TABLE TENNIS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There was little of interest in the Islam Gymkhana Table Tennis Tournament which commenced this evening at the Islam Gymkhana Pavilion. The first and second round of the Junior's Singles and the first round of Women's Singles were played this evening.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

3-30 p.m. 2nd and 3rd Rounds of Women's Singles.

5-0 p.m. 3rd Round of Junior's Singles.

6-0 p.m. 1st and 2nd Rounds of Men's Singles (1st Quarter).

Talyarkhan To Meet Fereira In Final INVITATION BADMINTON

The following are the results of the semi-finals of the three events decided this evening in the Invitation Badminton Tournament at the Hindu Gymkhana Court:

MEN'S SINGLES (SEMI-FINALS)

H. Fereira beat B. D. Shroff, 15-11, 15-8; H. K. Teleyarkhan beat J. Charanjit, 14-17, 15-5, 15-3.

MEN'S SINGLES (SEMI-FINALS

M. S. Patil and S. S. Nerurkar beat H. K. Taleyarkhan and A. V. Ullal, 15-9, 15-11.

Davinder Mohan and Prakash Nath beat S. Bose and M. Guha, 15-13, 11-15, 15-2

MIXED DOUBLES (SEMI-FINALS)

Miss S. Phansalkar and A. G. Kalyanpurkar beat Mrs. N. Lewis and Davinder Mohan, 5-15, 15-12, 15-11; Miss S. Nigudkar and G. P. Shirke beat Miss S. Moloobhoy and S. Dinker Rao, 15-10, 15-5.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

5-30 p.m. H. Fereira vs. H. K. Talyarkhan (MEN'S SINGLES FINAL), followed by Miss S. Phansalkar and A. G. Kalyanpurkar vs. Miss S. Nigudkar and G. P. Shirke, (MIXED DOUBLES FINAL), followed by a Four-a-side Exhibition, followed by M. S. Patil and S. S. Nerurkar vs. (MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL).

INDIA'S PLEA TO BIG POWERS TO AVOID WAR

(Continued from Page 10.)

kinds; It will be just as public as any general elections in the United Kingdom or the United States of America India has nothing to hide. Her only desire is that the rule of law and the will of the people shall prevail. India has faith in democracy. Her allegiance to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations is not mere lip service. In a few weeks she will be framing her new constitution embodying all the ideals of her new freedom. The main provisions have already been settled. We have taken from France as indeed which country has not the inspriring ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity. We have from the United States the idea of a Bill of rights enforceable by he coufts. We have taken from the United Kingdom the idea of an independent judiciary the bulwark of British freedom.

"We have taken from the Soviets many a provision for the benefit of the common and forgotten man. Remembering that India is to be a secular state, we have provided every possible safeguard for the protection of minorities.

"Copying a step taken by the United States in 1946, we have provided for the periodic appointment of commissions to investigate the conditions of any under-privileged classes of the population. Anticipating one of the recommendations of the Civic Rights Committee appointed in the United States we have provided for the appointment, both for the Union of India and for each of the States, of special officers to see that the rights guaranteed by the constitution are not violated in the day-to-day administration of the country.

BASIS OF ELECTIONS

"Adult suffarage for men and women is to be the basis of all elections. In this and other ways we have tried to do all we can to reaffirm our faith in the fundamental human rights; in the dignity and worth of the human person; in the equal rights of men and women and to promote social progress and better standards of life and a larger freedom.

"These are the words of the Charter and we have shown, in the shaping of our constitution, that to us they are no empty phrases, but a living inspiration. Nothing will deflect India from the resolute pursuit of these great ideals, neither adverse circumstances nor obloquy, nor misunderstanding—because these ideal's are in full accord with the noblest traditions of Indian culture."

PUNTERS FARE DISASTROUSLY AT POONA

Paper King Outclasses Rivals In Chief Event

BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT

POONA, Saturday.

Kickshaw was the only exception to score as the favourite today at Poona when the programme for the first day of the Autumn meeting was decided. The Bookmakers as by vengeance cleared a couple of lakhs while the wagerers miserably failed in their desperate efforts.

Gwalior-owned horses, played havoc with their followers. Not a single of them scored in the day. The Princely-owned Maratha Mandir, backed like a certainty of the day, ran quite contrary to form and finished bad fourth of the five runners in the Lohagaon Plate and the solidly suported Khan Saheb also occupied the unremunerative place on the board in the chief event.

The race-track was considerably on the heavy side the doleful riding efforts in a couple of events caused the rot in the day.

The Bookies were placed at their best in the opening event and also in the chief event in which the heavily supported candidates even ran out of the minor places.

Lucky trainer, Ahmed Abbas saddled a good double through the medium of On Trust and Churchill while Kheem Singh was the only rider to accomplish a double.

The following are the results:—

THE TALEGAON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. R. J. Gazdar's ON TRUST 8-12 Aurobinda 1
The Chief of Patdi and Mrs. P. J. Sheth's KAUMARI 8-12 Uttamsingh 2
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's DUCHESS OF RAMGARH 8-12 S Chavan 3
Mrs. E. A Forsyth's HAPPINESS 8-12 P. Khade 4

Not run: Miss Primrose, Leading Lady, Down South, Cinesina.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 80. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 40 and Rs. 30.

THE PANCHGANI PLATE Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Thadani's MAYFAIR LADY 7-7 J. Bhosle 1
Mr. R. T. Wandekar's AJINKYA TARA II 8-11 Shiba 2
Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's JUBILATION 8-12 Aurobinda 3
Sir Sultan Chinoy's BROKEN MASK 8-2 Sk Ahmed 4

Not run: Star in a Million, Bellemere.

Won by: 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths, Shd.

Time: 1 minute 36 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 230. Places Rs. 42, Rs. 23 and Rs. 20.

THE WAI PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

M/s. Prem Nath and M. Gokhalchand's KICKSHAW 8-7 N. Dar 1
Mrs. Fatma M. Javeri's CHETNA 9-1 B Khade 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's MAN MANDIR 8-13 Kasbekar 3
M/s. R. O. Valia and H. R. Mehta's LAKSHMI DEVI 7-6 J. Bhosle 4

Not run: Flying Jester, Sonnet, Maha Nanda, Who's That, Manipulator.

Won by: 3/4 length, 1/2 length, 3/4 length.

Time: 1 minute 20 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 12 and Rs. 12.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. D. P. Pandole's CHURCHILL 8-2 P. Khade 1
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's FUTURITY 8-8 Kheemsingh 2
M/s. F. M. Potia and T. G. Essaji's PRIDE D'ANTIBES 7-12 Damodar 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's MARATHA MANDIR 8-6 Kasbekar 4

Not run: Stylish Lady, Maid of Honour, Black Page, Big Three.

Won by: Shd. 5 lengths, 4 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 33 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 66. Places Rs. 25 and Rs. 21.

THE LONAND PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Rao Saheb D. K. Parkar's PAPER KING 8-1 S. Chavan 1
Maharani Seetadevi's MA'MASELLE 7-11 P. Khade 2
Maharaja of Kashmir's FULL HOUSE 8-6 Davis 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's KHAN SAHEB 9-3 Kasbekar 4

Not run: Illicit, Lady Behave, Gipsy Gem, Repartee, Royal Mantle.

Won by: 3 lengths, 4 1/2 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 32 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 111. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 29. and Rs. 20.

THE PANCHGANI PLATE Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Sir Sultan Chinoy's MOULIN ROGUE 9-0 Kheemsingh 1
Major K. P. Jadhav's PRESIDENT 7-7 J. Bhosle 2
Major A. Svamvur's BATTLING ADMIRAL 8-8 Kasbekar 3
Mr. Jacob Heskel's ATOMIC 8-5 P. Khade 4

Not run: Sherdil.

Won by: Hd., Nk., 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 34 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 98. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 61 and Rs. 21.

THE KARLA PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong .

M/s. J. D. Banatwalla and R. K. Khona's SUPER CHARGE 8-2 Kheemsingh 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's MAGNOLIA 8-8 Kasbekar 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's FAST WORKER 8-7 Purtusingh 3
Mr. Diamond's D. DAY 8-9 Jagdesh 4

Not run: Damyanti, Fitna, Mr. O. K., Prince Vijit.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 61. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 18 and Rs. 22.

PAREL SOCCER

Firestone Draws With Burmah Shell

Although Burmah Shell were leading by two goals till the last fifteen minutes. Firestone rallied splendidly to level up matters and thus lived to fight another day in the Satiranjan Shield at the St. Xaxiers College Ground, Parel.

Burmah Shell had more of the game but failed at the final end with the result that they did not score as often as they should. Michael was their outstanding player and was responsible for both the goals of his side. He was ably supported by Murthy who was of great help to his side. Michael opened the account for Burmah Shell when he converted a pass from Rego and beat the Firestone custodian all ends up with a grand shot. The oilmen changed over with this lead and after the interval increased the lead through Michael again who made capital off a centre off Murray. Firestone however saved the day when they equalised through Roberts and Eusebio the teams sharing four goals. No extra time was played owing to failing light.

In the earlier game Bombay Amatuers Prevailed over Rangers B by 8 goals to nil in the first division of the Indian League. The Rangers fielded only 8 players. The scorers were Y. M. Mandon 3, F. Seshappa, 2 and V. K. Mandon 3.

The following are the results of the matches played in the H. V. M. Cup Tournament at the G.I.P. Rly. ground this evening Lightning Sport Club. 1 (Petter) Blue Wizards—0 B.P.T. 'A'—4 (Martin, Abraham 2 and Fernandes) Volkart Bros. S. C.—0.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES:

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

4-30 p.m. Indian Gymkhana S. C. vs Mahim Young Boys S. C.

5-30 p.m. Little Pioneers S. C. vs Khandoba Vijay S. C.

Carry Message Of Charkha During Gandhi Jayanti

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO NATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Congress President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, has issued an appeal to all for the observance of the Charkha Jayanti week this year "with the same if not with greater enthusiasm as they used to do before during Gandhiji's life-time."

The appeal says:

" It has been customary to celebrate the week in which Mahatma Gandhi the week in which Mahatma Gandhi's birthday falls as Charkha Jayanti Week according to his own instructions. Now that he is no more with us it is all the more necessary to observe this week from the 26th of September to the 2nd October as the Charkha Jayanti Week. My appeal to all is that they should observe this week with the same if not with greater enthusiasm as they used to do before during Gandhiji's life time. It was his wish that this week should be observed by all by giving as much time as possible to spinning demonstrations and attending Charka demonstrations and in other ways which may be pointed out or may strike the observer in carrying the message of the Charkha in a practical way. It has assumed all the greater importance because of the shortage of cloth in the country. And if only we utilize all the experience that has been gathered by us during the last thirty years my feeing is that we should be able to contribute materially towards the solution of the problem of cloth shortage. I hope this week will be observed so as to give impetus to this week."

SERVICE OF THE POOR

The following statement issued by Mr. K. F. Nariman, Leader of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party in connection with "Gandhi Jayanti.":—

The best and most fitting was in which the Municipal Congres Party can observe or celebrate the 'Gandhi Jayanti' week is to devote that period in the Civic service of the people "Gandhi Jayanti Special Sanitation Rounds" should be arranged in all Wards and Sections and members residings in or representing their respective Wards should attend to the Civic complaints and grievances of the citizens and make every endeavour to get them removed.

Particular attention should be paid to poor Working Class areas and to Harijan Quarters and try to restore sanitation, cleanliness and normal civic amenities wherever they find those lacking and the Harijans and the most suitable and effective way of celebrating his 'Jayanti' would be in our humble way and in our limited spheres to try to fulfil that uninished mission of his life atleast in our city.

GANDHI NAGAR

JAIPUR, Sept. 25 (UPI): The foundation-stone of the proposed Gandhi Nagar, where the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress is to be held, will be laid by Shri Vinobha Bhave on the occasion of Gandhiji's birthday anniversary.

CUTTACK, Sept. 25 (UPI): Mr. Harekrishna Mahatab, Premier of Orissa, has contributed collections for the fund was launched today.

PUBLIC MEETING AT LOHAR CHAWL

A public meeting will be held today at 8-45 P.M. at Lohar Chawl under the auspices of C. Ward Congress Committee. Honourable Shri. Horarjibhai Desai, Homeand Revenue Minister of Bombay shall address the meeting on the life of Mahatma Gandhi and his ideals. Loud speakers arrangements has been made

GANDHI JAYANTI PROGRAMME

As a part of Gandhi Jayanti programme there will be a Mass spinning today at 7-30 A.M. at Jinnah Hall, Congress House, Bombay and a Public Meeting at 8 P.M. at Ghaswala Building, Aurther Road, Tardeo Road, Bombay After the meeting there will be a Cinema show on Gandhiji's life (by courtesy of Patel India Ltd.)

RASHTRABHASHA SABHA PROGRAMME

The following programme has been arranged by the Sabha for celebrating Gandhi Jayanti:—

(1) Elocution Competition — on 2nd October 1948 at 3 P.M.

(2) Essay Competition — on 3rd October 1948 at 9 A.M

Both will take place at Fellowship School. Intending Rashtrabhasha students should register their names at the Sabha Office (near Fellowship School Gowalia Tank) today (Sunday) between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.

SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

RECEPTIONS TO HOCKEY CHAMPIONS. LACK OF PLAY-GROUNDS. TURF CLUB'S FINE GESTURE. CHANGE OF ATTITUDE. ALL-ROUND SUPPORT NEEDED. RE-ORGANISATION OF I.O.A. INEQUITABLE REPRESENTATION. NEW TENNIS STAR IN U.S.A.

It is really very gratifying to see the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee vying with one another to give receptions to the World Hockey Champions. If the Governor of Bombay and our Prime Minister were in the City, I have no doubt they would have also extended a hearty welcome to them personally. As they are in Poona at present, it is too much to expect them to come down here for this purpose, leaving their more important administrative work behind. I would much rather prefer their help in the various directions we need.

LACK OF PLAY-GROUNDS

While we are celebrating our victory, we should not forget that we have achieved this unique distinction with very little help from the Municipality of the Government. I say this not in derogation of the present administrations but with a view to expose the sins of commission and omission of our past rulers. I need hardly point out that in this City we have very few grounds allotted to hockey. Most of them are reserved for cricket. It is, therefore, most creditable for our players that they were able to attain such high perfection in the game despite the serious handicaps placed in their way.

TURF CLUB'S FINE GESTURE

We are indeed exceedingly grateful to Mr. Morarji Desai our Revenue and Home Minister, for giving special permission to the R.W.I.T.C. to hold a special Race meeting during the next Bombay season for the benefit of the Indian Hockey Federation. It is a fine gesture on the part of the Turf Club for agreeing to donate the total collection of the Meeting to the I.H.F. This will go a long way in stabilising the financial position of that body.

But much more needs to be done, if we wish to retain our world title in the future. It must be remembered that some of the countries in Europe are taking keen interest in this attractive and spectacular game. Methodical and systematic as they are, they are giving special coaching and training to all their promising players. With full Governmental aid they are forging ahead. It will not be long before they catch us up. We must therefore pay greater attention to improve our game further in the coming years.

CHANGE OF ATTITUDE

But what can you do without sufficient play-grounds? The numbers of our clubs and players are increasing every day. They are handicapped by the lack of play-grounds. It is the duty of the Government and the Municipality to provide more grounds for them. Although I am not blind to their limitations at the present moment, I must urge them to extend their help in this direction whenever they can.

It is a pity that our leading Gymkhanas and Clubs do not take any interest in this world game. They are all mad after cricket—a game fast dying out in this country owing to its various limitations and shortcomings. It is high time they changed their attitude towards hockey, football, athletics and other games of speed.

ALL-ROUND SUPPORT NEEDED

While I am writing about hockey I am not forgetful of the notable parts played by our footballers and some of our athletes. It will not help our country—and the cause of sport—by merely criticising them for their shortcomings and failures. What have we done for them to expect World Championships? First of all we must render all possible help to the athletes, as is being done by the leading western countries, and then hope for the best results

The Central and provincial Governments as well as the Municipalities—not to speak of the public at large—must come to the aid of our budding sportsmen. If this is done in an organised way, I have not the least doubt in my mind that India will fare much better in the next Olympiad at Helsinki. There is no lack of good material in this country. What we need is proper coaching and training. For that money is badly wanted.

RE-ORGANISATION OF I.O.A.

Funds will be forthcoming from all directions if all our National and Provincial sporting bodies are well organised. Most of them are mushroom growths. Some of them became alive only when they heard that a free or partially free trip to England was in the offing—thanks to the generous gesture of the I.O.A. Secretary. This must not happen again. It would be a good thing if the Central Government made adequate investigation about these bodies before they permit any help to them.

The I.O.A. Council itself needs a complete overhauling. It is overweighted at present with representatives from Provincial Olympic. Associations. Each one of them has equal representation with the National organisations.

INEQUITABLE REPRESENTATION

Just imagine the Bombay and Bengal Olympic Associations have the same number of representatives on the I.O.A. Council as the National bodies like the I.H.F. and A.I.F.F. Not only that all the other Provincial and State Olympic Associations are represented on it separately. As if this is not enough, the newly formed Amateur Athletic Federation of India has been placed on the same footing as the I.H.F. and others

Nobody would grudge the A.A.F.I. its quota of representation provided it had constituent units in the provinces. But as far as I am aware the A.A.F.I. does not boast of a single provincial Athletic Association under its wing. If it is conceded that the provincial Olympic Associations are nothing else than Athletic Associations, then their representation on the I.O.A. must be stopped.

NATIONAL BODIES ONLY

The I.O.A. must consist of representatives of National bodies only. Provincial Associations should have no place in it. It is only then that all the National and Provincial Associations for all the games would take enough interest and care to see that their organisations are active and function properly.

At present it is all a fight for positions and no work. In consequence our sports are suffering. Progress can only be made when the officials take personal interest in the affairs of their promising youngsters. If they render them all possible help, guidance and encouragement, they are bound to improve. I hope that these lines I am penning in a constructive spirit would not be taken amiss by anybody. If my suggestions are acted upon faithfully by all concerned, they are sure to bear good fruit by the 1952 Olympiad.

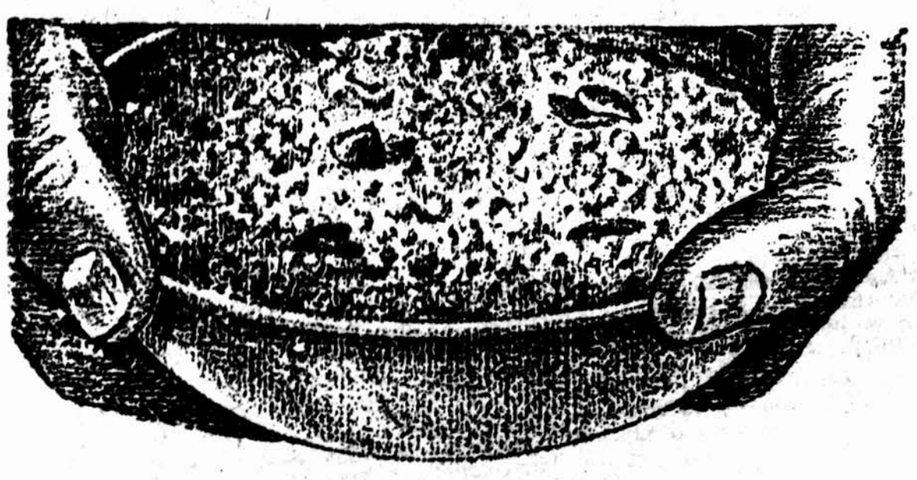
NEW TENNIS STAR IN U.S.A.

A new tennis star has just appeared in the American horizon who is likely to become a world-beater before long. This is 19-year-old Richard Gonsalves from California. In the recent American Lawn Tennis Championships, he accounted for three of the leading players of the day in Frankie Parker, U.S.A.'s No. 1, Jaroslav Drobny, Czechoslovakia's Davis Cup leader, and Eric Sturgess of South Africa. His bullet-like service and general hard-hitting game seems to have up-set all his great adversaries. With more experience Gonsalves may be relied upon to follow in the footsteps of his celebrated compatriots

Surprising as it may seem, both the Wimbledon Singles Champions, Bob Falkenburg and Miss Louise Brough failed in their National tournaments.

WANTED AGENTS
To sell the remaining Ordy. Shares (Still at par) of
Indian Collieries Ltd.
A Dividend paying National Concern Owning 1st class Colliery Properties at Jharia.
Apply sharp to
MANAGING AGENTS
at 12, Chowringhee Square, CALCUTTA

2 GREAT BOOKS
1. MARRIAGE TECHNIQUE (Illustrated) by C. H Rai. Rs. 1-8 (Sh 3/-) Seventh Print
2. WEDDING NIGHT (Ill.) Ans. 12 (Sh. 1-6). SOLD EVERY WHERE IN INDIA & CEYLON
RAI INSTITUTE
P.B. No. 6757, BOMBAY 22.



Golden brown **GAJAR HALWA**
– exquisite when made with **DALDA**

Scrape and grate finely ½ lb. of carrots. Boil two cups of milk, add carrots and stir, on a low fire, until milk is almost absorbed. Add 1½ cups of sugar, chopped almonds, pistachios and raisins. Cook until mixture is nearly dry. Heat ½ cup of Dalda, add gradually and fry until mixture is rich brown. Add a pinch of crushed cardamoms and ½ teaspoon of saffron diluted in water. Cook until Dalda separates. Serve halwa hot or cold.

WHAT ARE "PROTECTIVE" FOODS?
Foods that combat disease. Write to us for interesting information on this matter.
For free advice write today—or any day!
THE DALDA ADVISORY SERVICE
P.O. BOX NO. 353, BOMBAY 1

BVM. 77-178

The Rational Cough Cure
KASABIN
for
Cold and Cough * Chronic and acute Bronchitis * Pneumonia * Whooping Cough * Asthma and other Respiratory Diseases.
RATIONAL COUGH CURE
KASABIN
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.
CALCUTTA : BOMBAY.

Agents.
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
Princess Street Bombay 2.

ANNOUNCING
CHOICEST AGENCIES FOR ALL!
* SUGAR
* VEGETABLE GHEE
* SOAPS
* DIESEL OIL
* HOSIERY
* OILS (MACHINE & 'SARSON')
* PETROL
* GENERAL MERCHANDISE
Manufactured by High Class and Prominent Concerns.
NOTE—Except "Diesel Oil" and "Medicines", all other agencies have been allotted.
Write immediately or visit:
ALL INDIA AGENCIES
50/41, BIRHANA ROAD, KANPUR.
(MODERN PUB., KANPUR).

Secretary-General of the United Nations Trygve Lie welcomes members of the Palestine Commission at the first meeting of the body.

ABC'S OF JEWISH-ARAB STRUGGLE

Conflict between Arabs and Jews and tiny Palestine is turning world politics upside down. A truce, even a lasting truce, is not a permanent peace. There is more trouble ahead.

The United States, siding with the Jews, is at odds with Great Britain, allied with the Arabs. Russia's hoping to gain from the Palestine snarl.

To aid in understanding what is involved, these questions and answers are presented in U.S. News and World Report.

How big is Palestine?

The area is 10,157 square miles—about the size of Maryland.

How many people live in Palestine?

About 2,600,000.

Who are the Palestinians?

There are 1,700,000 Moslem Arabs, 700,000 Jews and 140,000 Christians in Palestine today.

Who got there first, Jews or Arabs?

Hebrew tradition says the Jews came to Palestire about 3,700 years ago. Their kingdoms came t: an end about 600 B. C. Since then, Palestine has been ruled as a part of other empires. Arabs conquered the country about 635 A. D. and ruled all or part of it for about 900 years.

Have Jews and Arabs always fought over Palestine?

No. Before World War I, when there were about 600,000 Arabs and 60,000 Jews in the country, there was little conflict. But, as the Jews began to immigrate to Palestine in large numbers, Arab opposition increased.

Why do the Arabs object to Jewish immigration?

The Arabs feel that the Jews are trying to shoulder into Arab lands. They fear that a Jewish state in Palestine will soon try to expand at the expense of neighboring Arab States. Arab population of Palestine has more than doubled in 30 years, largely because of a high birth rate, but the Jewish population, as a result of immigration, is about twelve times as large as it was 30 years ago.

Is Palestine a rich country?

No. About 80 per cent of Palestine is desert or mountainous. Money crop is citrus fruit, but water is short. There may be oil in Palestine, but none is produced now.

Is Palestine self-supporting?

No, not at the present standard of living.

Who supports Palestine?

American contributors and investors have put about dol. 700,000,000 into Jewish settlements in Palestine since 1914. Great Britain has spent about dol. 400,000,000 in the country since the end of World War II, but most of Britain's money went for the upkeep of British troops in Palestine.

How did Britain get into Palestine?

British troops took Palestine from Turkey during World War I. Since then, Britain has held the country as trustee under a mandate for the League of Nations and, after World War II, for the United Nations. At the start, Britain promised to permit the Jews to establish a Jewish "national home" in Palestine.

Is Britain still running Palestine?

No. Britain gave up responsibility for the country on May 15. British troops are to be out of Palestine by August 1.

Why are the British getting out?

Cost of policing the country is high and British man power is needed by industry at home. Inaddition, Britain's Palestine policies have brought frequent criticism from America.

Who is responsible for the country now?

The United Nations.

TIMETABLE OF PALESTINE DISPUTE

Nov. 2, 1917: Lord Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, approves plan for a "national home" for the Jewish people in Palestine. U. S. endorses idea.

Sept. 29, 1923: Britain takes over Palestine for the League of Nations, promising to permit Jews to create a "national home" in the country. Arabs protest.

Aug. 23, 1929: British troops halt Arab attacks on Jewish settlements.

April 25, 1936: Palestine Arabs unite to oppose Jewish immigration. Arab states join Britain to urge peace, but sporadic fighting between Jews and Arabs continues.

June 22, 1937: Jews and Arabs reject a British proposal to divide Palestine into Jewish and Arab states. British limit Jewish immigration.

Sept. 3, 1939: The Mufti of Jersalem, Palestine Arab leader, sides with Germany, but Palestine is quiet as core of British defense of Middle East in World War II.

Sept. 29, 1945: President Truman asks Britain to admit 100,000 Jewish refugees to Palestine. Anglo-American committee supports plan, but Arab states protest.

Nov. 29, 1947: U. N. Assembly adopts partition plan urged by U. S. Jews accept it.

Feb. 24, 1948: U. S. shifts away from partition as Arabs defy U. N., threatening war against Jews. Partition plan shelved at U. S. request.

May 15, 1948: Jews create state of Israel, recognized by U. S. and Russia. Britain quits governing Palestine. Isreal fights armies of five Arab states.

June 1, 1948: Jews and Arabs accept U. N. request for four-week truce in Palestine.

Is the U. N. running the country?

No. Palestine is divided between the armed forces of Jews and Arabs.

How is the U. S. involved in Palestine?

American leadership in the United Nations is taking the U. S. into the Palestine question. U. S. also is interested in Palestine as a homeland for Jewish refugees from Europe. U. S. military leaders, concerned about defense of the Middle East in the event of war with Russia, and U. S. civilian officials, anxious to get oil from the Arab countries, re eager for a peaceful settlement in Palestine.

What is the "partition plan"?

The "partition plan" called for the division of Palestine into Jewish and Arabs states. Both Arabs rejected the idea in 1937, as shown in the accompanying chronology, but the U. S. sponsored a second partition plan at the United Nations last August. The U. N. adopted the plan, but, when the Arabs threatened to fight anyone who tried to carry it out, the U. S. shifted away from partition, and the plan has not been put into effect.

What is Israel?

Israel is the republic created by the Jews within Palestine on May 15. It contains about 700,000 Jews and 200,000 Arabs.

Have the Jews of Israel always lived there?

There have always been some Jews living in territory now governed by Israel, but more than 90 per cent of the present Jewish population was born outside Palestine.

Where did they come from?

A majority of the Jews of Israel came from Eastern Europe—Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia. Before the (Nazis) took power in Germany, few Jewish immigrants to Palestine came from Germany, but, in the two years before World War II, German, Jews made up more than 50 per cent of the total number of immigrants to Palestine.

How many Jews can get into Israel?

The Government of Israel plans to bring 400,000 immigrants into the country during the next four years. After that the Israeli leaders hope to bring in at least 600,000 more. Most will come from Eastern Europe.

Can Israel support itself?

No. The Israeli Government plans to spend dol. 1,250,000,000 in four years for immigration and settlement. Aim is to give the Jews of Palestine something like a European standard of living, but only 20 per cent of the money can be raised inside Palestine.

Where will rest of money be raised?

About dol. 750,000,000 is to be sought in the form of contributions and investments from Americans and in U. S. Government loan and credits.

Can Israel defend itself?

Jewish forces thus far have done most of their fighting in territory assigned to the Arabs under the partition plan. Jewish troops hold almost all of the territory awarded to the Jews in the U. N. plan, except the southern desert. But Israel is not equipped for a long war.

Do Arabs have a state in Palestine?

No. Arab leadership is in the hands of the Arab League.

What is the Arab League?

It is an alliance of seven Arab countries—Egypt, Trans-Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

Are the Arabs united on Palestine?

No. They all are opposed to a Jewish state in Palestine, but they cannot agree on what should be done with the country. Some want it to be an independent Arab state; others, like Trans-Jordan, want to annex all or part of Palestine.

What is Trans-Jordan?

Trans-Jordan is an Arab kingdom created by Great Britain in 1929 out of territory east of the Jordan River. The country is three times as big as Palestine, but is mainly desert and has only 340,000 inhabitants. mostly Arab nomads.

Is Trans-Jordan independent?

Britain recognized Trans-Jordan in 1946 as a sovereign state, but the U. S. has not yet recognized it.

Why is Trans-Jordan important?

Trans-Jordan has the best fighting force of any of the Arab states, Its Arab Legion, a British-trained force of about 8,000 men, with 34 British officers, is operated on a British subsidy of dol. 8,000,000 a year in pounds sterling. King Abdullah Ibn Hussein of Trans-Jordan wants to add to his kingdom as much of Palestine as he can get.

Is Britain helping other Arab countries?

Yes. Britain also has been selling arms and providing technical aid to the armies of Iraq and Egypt.

Is Britain opposed to Israel?

The British Government claims to be impartial in the Jewish-Arab conflict. Between world wars Britain permitted large-scale immigration of Jews to Palestine, despite Arab protest. British help to Iraq and Egypt is the result of treaties signed before World War II.

Why is Britain helping the Arabs?

Britain considers friendship with the Arab countries vital to British defenses in the Middle East in the event of war with Russia. Also, Britain controls 53 per cent of the oil reserves of the Middle East, as the result of concessions from Arab rulers. U. S. share of similar concessions

(Continued On Page 27)

Planned Housing In Scandinavia

BY DR. J. F. BULSARA

ON a rough computation it has been found by students of housing that one-third of the world's population is well-housed, one-third moderately housed and one-third very badly housed. The proportion of the last category will perhaps be larger in the oriental countries except pre-war Japan, for sufficient attention has not been devoted in oriental countries, perhaps because of climate, to the third fundamental necessity of life after food and clothing.

The problem of housing, however, attracted a good deal of attention of the central governments in all western countries, especially after the first world war, as students of social welfare found after careful studies that the influence of the house or dwelling on the type of home family life and children's health and behaviour was very far-reaching.

The central governments therefore came to the rescue of the local authorities and encouraged sanitary, commodious and comfortable housing for the low-income groups either by subsidising it fully or partially, giving concession in rents by bearing the deficits, by giving loans at low rates of of interest and encouraging co-operative and private ownership housing among the lower middle and working classes by various methods.

The problem of housing was so acute that Governments paid out very large sums of money on subsidising such housing for the poor. Great Britain was spending about £1000 million in ten years after 1919 on housing construction. From 1933 to 1946 Sweden had allocated for all kinds of housing a sum of about 150 crores of rupees in the form of loans and subsidies—and her total population is less than 70 lacs. Denmark had begun a housing programme much earlier and Norway followed a similar policy.

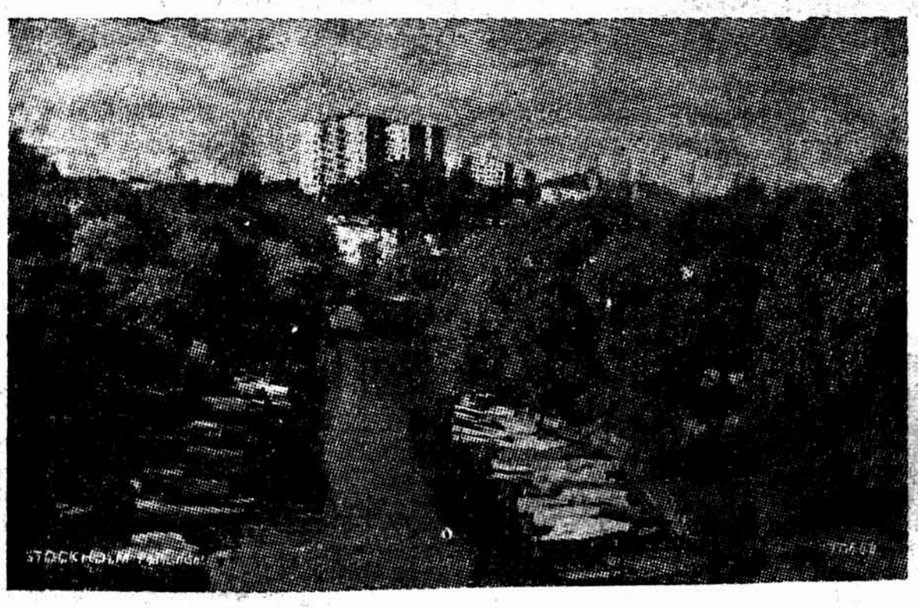
One very striking thing that a visitor to the Scandinavian capitals of Copenhagen, Oslo and Stockholm or to smaller cities and towns immediately notices is blocks and blocks or projects after projects of planned housing. On inquiry he learns that they are housing estates either of Banks and Insurance Companies, who are permitted by a special law to invest in such housing, of Co-operative Housing Societies or of the local municipalities. Realising the acuteness of the housing problem in the city of Bombay as well as in other Indian cities, I was specially interested in seeing housing projects undertaken by the municipalities or by Co-operative Housing Societies in the cities of the United States of America, in London and in the cities of Sweden, Norway and Denmark. There has been shortage of housing all over the world since the time of the Industrial Revolution. but the acuteness is felt much more for the last 25 years, because social conscience has been stirred at the appalling conditions in which the families of lower-income groups live, especially in larger cities. In every city of my visit, people and officials complained bitterly about the housing shortage, about the methods employed by owners to evade the law and evict tenants, and about the ubiquity and enormity of the 'pugree system obtaining in one form or another to circumvent the universal rent control policy of all civilised governments. In every city, there was a wish expressed that the owners should have been allowed a small rise in the pre-war rents to meet the higher costs of repairs and maintenance. In some cities they have been. But strangely enough in the Scandinavian cities, the rents even of newly constructed houses have been controlled and the owners are not allowed to charge more than the controlled rents, so that in proportion to the income from the pre-war housing, they get a much smaller return on their post-war constructions.

Shortage Of Labour

In every city, there was both shortage of materials and shortage of labour-skilled as well as unskilled — shortage of materials even in the U.S.A., the land of dollars and plenty. They employed a large number of Puerto Ricans, and the British employed a good deal of Polish labour in the building trade The effect of materials shortage has been to slow down construction and completion of commenced housing even when the moneys for a certain programme of housing have been already budgetted for. However, construction was speediest in U.S.A. woth her large scale standardisation of materials, use of machinery and improved and quickened methods of construction. To give an example, in every city (either in the U.S.A. or Europe), after the foundation had been laid, the work or erection, plumbing and electric installation was carried on simultaneously; doors, windows, pots, pans, built-in cup boards, kitchen equipment, various required gadgets for central heating, cold storage, etc. were all standardised and produced in large quantities; the Americans used bull-dozers for quick levelling of the ground and transplanted through highly technical skill 12 to 14 feet high plants or trees from the nurseries to the grounds in the housing projects, the work of the gardener too being carried on simultancously with other building work. On inquiry a contractor informed me that they had delivered 1250 apartments of 3 and 4 Rooms and kitchen in 17 months and had to deliver, a 5 million dollar Hospital Project for War Veterans in 18 months, working simultaneously on both.

The Lower Income Groups

In spite of this speed of building and their resources, the Americans or the British compare very unfavourably as regards housing provision "vis-a-vis" the peoples of Scandinavian countries. For, the latter began taking care of the housing of the lower income groups much earlier and more systematically and more sumpathetically. Thus Denmark led in providing suitable, sanitary and adequate housing for the aged and old age pensioners first, and Copenhagen has to-day about 3800 such well-built appartments containing a bed-sitting room and kitchen or two rooms and kitchen for single persons and married couples respectively in beautiful surroundings at a monthly rental of Rs 21 and 25 respectively. There are lifts, common baths, central heating, hot and cold water, common rooms laundry (electric), and gas provided free within the same rent, and Cooperative Stores and Cafetaria are also provided in the premises, where the aged can buy their requirements and meals at fixed and reasonable prices. The city as an immediate programme of building 1200 more such tenements. Homes for the aged are to be found in all the three countries, and their conduct and the care and thought devoted to comforting the aged in Scandinavian countries bespeak a high sense of ethical values obtaining among their cultured and humane people.



View of a Canal in Stockhholm with a housing Estate at a distance.

Priority Move

Sweden gave priority some years ago to providing adequate assistance for properly housing her rural population and then extended the same to the low income groups of the urban areas. From 1938 to 1947. she has built 3,22,500 town appartments and yet Sweden too finds a shortage of housing particularly in larger cities, to which rural population is still being drawn by growing industries. Thus according to calculations, Stockholm needs 20,000 new appartments annually and the country as a whole needs 50,000. Sweden's provision for obtaining statistical data of all descriptions is remarkable. Thus by an annual census and a system of identity cards and compulsoly registration of required information, Sweden has a complete register of particulars about every one of her seven million citizens. She can besides spot them wherever they may be; so up to date does she keep tnis information.

Method Of Finance

The methods of financing and providing housing in these countries are also well worth a study, though it is not possible to describe all the features of the various schemes in this brief article. As in other spheres of industrial undertakings including agriculture and dairying, housing for the middle class in lower income groups has taken a Cooperative form. Moneys are raised from credits of citizens to Building Societies or Cooperative Banks, Norway has a State Bank for financing building loans; and Co-operative Honsing Associations or private individuals building smaller houses for their own use are given loans by the State at a low rate of interest varying from 2 to 3%. Such cheap loans can be had for non-profit making housing upto 95% of the cost of the building or buildings. The occupants become share-holders by contributing a certain amount to the Housing Association, which sum varies from one advance monthly rent in Copenhagen to Rs. 2,000 to 3,500 in Norway and Sweden. The monthly rent includes the cost of maintenance, interest on the repayment of the loan over a period of 20 to 30 years and in certain cases costs of central heating, gas, energy for the common laundry, etc. which are all included in the monthly rent charged to the occupant, the latter having to pay only the electric consumption charges in addition to monthly rent. Whatever excess accrues to the Parent Cooperative Housing Association goes not for repayment to the occupant or reduction in rent but in providing more houses for the needy. This the Co-operative Housing Movement is benefiting the Community as a whole in return for the low rate of interest of which the state gives it the required loans to meet the building costs. The Cooperative Housing Movement is particularly very strong in Sweden where various tenants societies have combined to form a very large organisation called the National Association of H.S.B. (or Tenants' Savings and Building) Societies. It is the largest cooperative housing organisation in the country carrying on work in some 130 towns and cities and building 10 to 15% of the country's housing each year.

"Mother Societies.

The large scale cooperative organisation has not only resulted in providing housing at reasonable rents to the low income groups, but also in collecting large sums of money from the people which goes to finance housing undertaken by what are called mother societies in every town or village. It further carries on building research for lowering cost of construction, costing designs to give more comfort on convenience to the occupants, experimenting with new methods of building and materials and advising the mother societies in various ways. Its vast resources have further led to the putting up of its own factories for manufacturing building materials like bricks, doors, windows, bulbs, hinges, etc., thus further lowering the costs of housing by cutting off the profits of the middle men. In 1947 the savings in its Saving Bank totalled Rs. 2,30,00,000. With its large trained technical staff, it has also been able to build up its own Town Planning Department and helps Government and the Local Authorities on the subject a large scale planning for the country.

The rent in the cooperative having varies slightly from country to country, but the average varies uniformly from 10 to 20% of the family income in inverse proportion to high or low earning i.e., the percentage rent over income is high where the income is low and vice versa. The annual rent for a 2 room and kitchen flat in co-operative housing would range between Rs. 80 to 125 but surprisingly enough it would not be proportionably highter for each additional room, for, the principle followed is to all of flats or appartments according to the size of the family. In Municipal Housing in Copenhagen there will be a 20, 30, 40 or 50% reduction in the monthly rent according as the family has 2, 3, 4 or 5 non-earning children. In private housing, the rents would be higher by 25 to 50%.

Making Up The Deficit

However, for want of accommodation, young people of marriageable age are prevented from marrying and the people and governments are seriously purturbed ovtr the problem of housing shortage. The local authorities help the problem by exempting such housing from Municipal taxes for a period of 10 to 20 years, and the richer ones share in making up the deficits caused by charging concessional or non-economic rents. Though the problem of housing shortage has not been yet full solved in the Scandinavian countries, they have been able to tackle the problem much more satisfacorily than other countries of Europe and America, and slums as such are almost unknown in their cities which fact alone should speak volumes for their equitable standards of living among all their peoples.

Indian Culture In Indonesia

JAVA IS MENTIONED IN RAMAYANA

The extent to which India influenced the Pacific islands in early days of Colonization and even in comparatively recent times is being demonstrated by Dutch and Indian schools at work in the Indonesian Republic today. Even a casual observer of the customs of people will not fail to gather from the life, habits, customs, folk songs; music, art and dances of the near Pacific islands the tremendous influence India has exerted there. Indian influence in Middle Asia and Indo-Malaysia, and even beyond China and across the barriers of the "Great Wall" is well nigh unquestionable and it is almost evident that Cutural and artistic influence were borne on the wings of Buddhism. In the Pacific islands, however, Hinduism seems to have preceded Buddhism as both have Islam. The recent discovery of a Sanskirit document in the ruins of a temple in Indonesia establish Indian influence unquestionably to anything like 1,100 years ago

RAMAYANA REFERENCE.

The Spread of Indian culture to these islands forms one of the most notable episodes in Indian history; Java is mentioned in the Ramayana as the first island where a search was made for Sita (Yavadipa) and as Ptolmey, the well known Greeek Geographer metions the island by the same name he must have inspected Indian records of the island at some time or the other. Records show that Hindu Kingdoms existed in Java in the fifth Century and batches of Indian settlers moved to Polynesia at least three centuries before this.

During the eighth century Buddhist rulers from Sumatra conquered Java. Buddhist inscriptions found there dating from about that period are in a script resembling that of East India; the spread of Buddhist influence, then, seems to have taken from the Nalanda University which during early days was visited by studetns from the islands and which was made mention of by distinguished Chinese travellers. During the period also, a Mansion was maintained at Pataliputra (the Patna of today) by kings of Java, for Buddhist pilgrims to India. Java was studded with Buddhist monuments and temples following the Indian form of temple-and-stupa architecture lavishly decorated and with galleries of sculptures depicting Buddhist scenes.

BUDDHISM FOLLOWS

In the tenth century the scene shifts all over Indonesia from Java as the pivot of Hinduism and many religious texts were translated into the local languages of the islands. By the thirteenth century Buddhism became widespread and within a short while the popular customs, festivals and mythology of the islands were dominated by elements of Indian culture. Islam entered the islands by the fifteenth century and has since remained as the religion of the island peoples; with it has gone no other influence and as a matter of fact it has got more assimilated into the tradition cults of the Indonesians than wielded any dominating influence. Indian force in the lives of the island peoples. culture is still the working and living

WILL PAKISTAN OBLIGE WESTERN POWERS?

(Continued From Page 7)

involved in war with Russia, it could be heavily blasted from the air either from Central Asia or from Persia (for it is assumed that the oilfields of the Gulf would be one of the enemy's first objectives, and Persia would be quickly overrun) without being able to put up much defence, unless heavily and promptly reinforced by the western democracies. Preparations for the organisation of adequate air defences must obviously take time and, unless they are put in hand well in advance, a fatal interval might elapse. As matters stand, an initial period of neutrality seems almost inevitable

India Does Not Fit In

How then, does India fit into this picture? The answer seems to be that India does not fit in at all. There is a strong probability that it will adhere to an attitude of strict neutrality. In any case, no attempt is being made to work out a co-ordinated defence policy between the two Dominions, and the possibility of such an attempt being made is remote. Apart from the fact that the two countries are even now engaged in something like an undeclared war in Kashmir, the memories of the ghastly events of last autumn are still vivid, and Pakistan could never contemplate the idea of Indian troops being moved across the West Punjab to help in the defence of the Frontier. Admittedly, regular meetings between the Defence Secretaries of the two Governments are being carried on, but their discussions are mainly confined to problems arising out of the division of ordnance stores and similar administrative matters. Ultimately, when relations between the two sides improve, the fact that they have much in common in their strategic problems may necessitate a closer approach. A common danger might also unite them, but for the present each must be expected to pursue its own separate policy.

"Children's Own Corner" has been unavoidably held over and will appear next week as usual.

An intimation to slow-paying customers has been prominently displayed by a country shopkeeper.

"All persons indebted to our shop are requested to call and settle. All indebted to our shop and not knowing it are requested to call and find out. Those knowing themselves indebted and not wishing to call are requested to remain in one place long enough for us to catch them."

* * *

Phoney Finance

Jones was hard up. He had gone north on business, and found himself stranded. So he put through a trunk call to Smith. "Hello," he asked, "is that Smith?"

"Yes."

"I say, old man, I'm in a fix. I'm stranded up here without any money. Can you wire me a fiver?"

"Sorry, Jones, I can't hear you."

"I say I'm up here—no cash. Can you lend me a fiver?"

"Can't catch a word. Say it again."

"I —tell— you—I'm—stranded —up —here —without —any —money. Can —you —wire —me —a —fiver?"

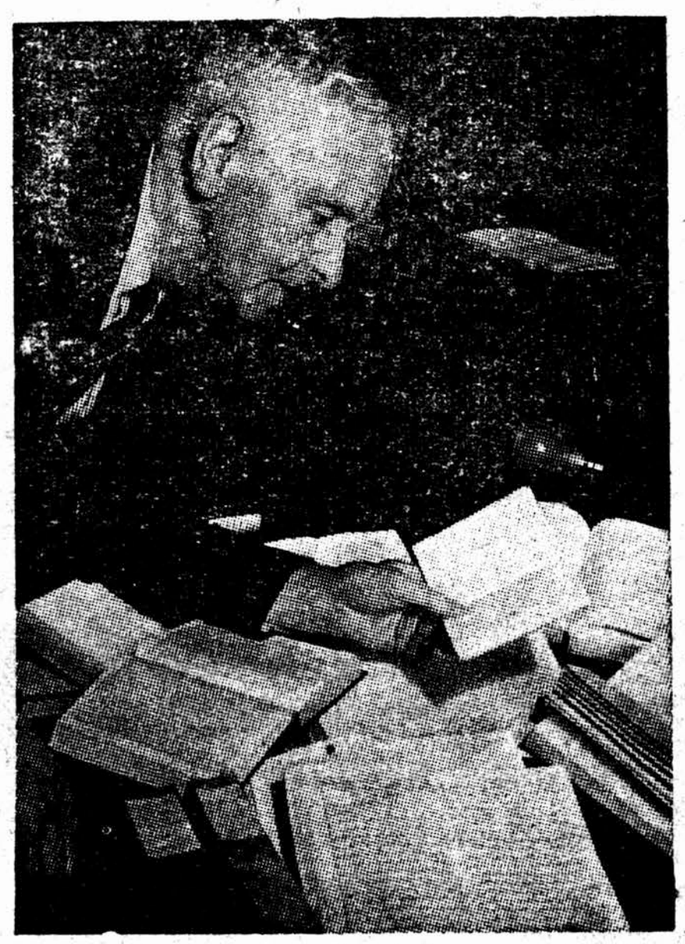
"There must be something wrong with the line. Can't get the sense of it at all. Don't you think....."

At this stage the operatr clipped in: "There's nothing wrong with the line. I can hear the caller distinctly."

'Oh, can you?" said Smith. "Then you lend him the fiver."

"That was rather a stormy sermon you preached this morning, Vicar"
"Yes, but remember I was trying to "raise the wind".

BIBLES OF ALL NATIONS



Looking at bibles of all nations, printed in all languages, at the Oxford University Press.

THE BIBLE IN 400 LANGUAGES!

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

DEMANDS for Bibles have increased to such an extent that orders are many months, even years behind. People all over the world are wanting the Bible in their own languages and dialects. In British schools, where at the moment there is some thing like one bible between 10 childrens, a million Bibles are wanted.

Printing the Bibles is a work of science and of love. The Oxford University Press, one of the biggest concerns to produce Bibles, prints them in 400 languages and dialects. The cost of setting up a new bible may run into large amounts, and the longest time ever taken to set up a new one was 30 years—for the Peshito-Syriac.

The work commences at Oxford, where modern monotype machines are used for type-setting. When the pages are run off, they come to the Clarendon Binding House in London for putting into their leather covers and for the skilled craftsmen's job of applying the gold leaf and cover lettering. Finally every book is checked before being sent out.

PRICELESS EXHIBITS

In the Oxford University Press Bible Library and Museum there are several priceless exhibits. Most famous is "The Vinegar Bible" with its well-known typographical errors. There is a tiny finger bible, the size of a man's finger, with every word readable, and the wonderful Lectern Bible produced in 1935 by Mr. Bruce Rogers for use in cathedrals and as presentation volume and for collectors. It was printed on linen-rag paper and cost £50 (Rs. 662). Only 200 were made.

Married Love

BY THEODORE MAYNARD

1

The Joys we had are like two mirrors that throw
An image back and forth and back again:
For in receiving joy we joy bestow
And joy confessed—oh, never such joy as then!
The body's pleasure is the very least
Of pleasure's complex parts; who make it all
Still have a good, but only as the beast
Mates as it munches fodder in its stall.

Ah, but in marriage, even as we exact
The uttermost farthing, as reward we press
Rubies in thanks for tower and temple sacked
In such sweet, stern remorseless tenderness:
At the same instant trampled in the dust,
And charioted as conquerors august.

2

Passionate bodies men, and passionate hearts
Have women (so they say), but poets both.
Nay, passion experienced, the soul's dual parts
Of male and female swear their marriage troth.
Only the brute the biological
Function performs in pure simplicity;
On us there floods an intellectual
Light in the spasm—each to his degree

Now is the wife known, now the husband known,
The essence reaching through the accident,
Thus making what was separate its own,
Fused and transmuted in the sacrament
That in the annihilating instant sees
And tastes of God in His eternities.

3

Only could Love and Wisdom Infinite
And limitless Power have human love designed
To climax in an agony exquisite,
The broken body, the triumphant mind,
The shame that Eden's innocence restores,
The last abasement, ultimate of pride,
When in astounding joy the groom adores
Abashed the astounded joy he gives his bride.

But were that thunderbolt of bliss not given
Save as a flash, it could not be sustained,
Or earth-bound hearts would seek no further heaven,
Or deem that Eden glimpsed were thus regained
Like those who in fallacious floods go down,
Drowning their sensual love before they drown

—"Saturday Review."

A painting in Chinese style by Mr. Y. K. Shukla.

HIS PEN SLAUGTERED CRANKS

(Continutd From Page 6)

incisive prose avoids every trap. It is classic in the widest sense of the term.

Such a style implies and presents an attitude of mind. It is at the same time appreciative and fastidious, jealous for established standards of conduct and comfort and resentful of the slightest threat to them. That resentment might have soured his life and his work, had not his classical sense of moderation and his divine sense of the ridiculous driven him to express it in terms of high-spirited comedy.

This classical integrity of Peacock, this cool impregnability have made his work unique in his own century and distinctive in all English literature. To enquire too deeply into its validity in face of a highly revolutionary period of history is to beg the ultimate question of the enduring delight and entertainment on every page of every novel he wrote. Every word is charged with ripe character: a better picture of the author himself emerges than of the manners and societies he is condemning.

Yet there is a shrewd criticism in the remark of the eminent American critic Edmund Wilson that in looking back on Peacock one seems to see an old man in a bottle whose unshakable poise and calm depend on his not coming out. Against that we have little to say in defence; only we cannot afford to ignore the rich and rewarding goodness, the rarity of flavour that are released when the bottle is uncorked.

He: "I don't see why you should get annoyed just because she said you have a fresh complexion."
She: "I didn't. It was the way she said it."

Let us talk it over —

In this age of jet-propelled bombers, radar-controlled fighters and the atom bomb, it may only be wishful thinking to say flat "the pen is mightier than the sword".

Yet, it is something to know that the pen has won an epoch-making battle for British children at a time when that country is pre-occupied with greater problems of regaining its economic stability and status as a front ranker in the international sphere.

I am, of course, referring to the Bill recently passed by the British Parliament for safeguarding the interests of the children who, for some reason or other, are deprived of home life and its countless blessings. The poor and orphaned children were not left altogether to the winds prior to the new Bill. Nevetheless the old provisions were far from satisfactory in many instances. A letter appearing in a newspaper criticised those provisions and created a furore in the public mind. As a result a special Investigations Committee was set up and a new Bill re-orienting the approach to this social problem emerged.

In view of this fact, we may still take heart and hope and endeavour for the success of the "United Nations' Appeal for Children" campaign, notwithstanding U.N's poor contribution to create an atmosphere of peace on this war-torn earth. Modern war-fare, not being restricted to actual battle-fronts, has wrought destruction in far-ther, are deprived of home life and its flung areas rendering millions upon Of these, 460 million are children.

The UN's appeal is to save these innocents from starvation and malnutrition by arranging for supplies at selected distribution centres. Every country of the world is making its contribution to this humanitarian cause. In London the Lord Mayor's Fund has made a promising start with a generous gift from the King himself while a house to house collection in a small and war-ravaged country like Finland has yielded more than a quarter million pounds

* * *

Coming nearer home it is heartening to find the Appeal for Children meet with singular success in China, itself groaning under the decade-old Civil War. This again is a unique example of how two persons diametrically opposed in ideology can work for the same cause. China's two leading women, the Sung sisters Madame Chiang Kai-Shek and Madame Sun Yat-sen, are personally guiding the Appeal for Children drive, the latter in areas not under the control of the Chinese National Government.

As for our own country, the most we can say is that we are not lagging behind others. However, considering the magnitude of the problem of helping the destitute children in this country one feels that we haven't done anything worthy of mention, not to say spectacular! The problem has been aggravated by post-partition happenings and we must stir betimes lest things get too late. The other day, our Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, made an appeal to the nation to contribute freely for the cause. We should bear in mind that the collections made in India are to be spent in this country only. (Similar concessions have been made in respect of other Asian countries whose backwardness and poverty are so chronic that they cannot make a pretence of helping others!).

Moreover, we cannot treat this problem in isolation nor can we look upon it as of a temporary character. For, as long as our standard of life remains below par and the cattle wealth, crops and entire villages continue to be victimised by floods, draughts, famines and epidemics, we shall go on adding to the ill-clad and half-starved child population. The problem therefore is of a semi-permanent nature and so it must be tackled with the greatest care if the nation is not to be burdened with a liability growing almost annually.

It might take us quite a long to have anything like the legislation passed in Britain to which I have referred at the beginning. However, that should be our ultimate aim as it promises not only food, clothes and shelter to the needy children but also the atmosphere and personal attention associated with home life which is essential for normal and healthy growth of the individual. The document defines the rights and duties of parents as well institutions undertaking the care of children and also lays down the standard of provisions to be made by the latter. We too have such institutions in Bombay and other places but looking at their work, one wonders if they have any standards at all.

—*Leela*

"Miss India" Selected At The Beauty Parade Organised By The Amateur Dancer's Club Bandra

The Gaekwar of Baroda and Sita Devi Snapped in U.S.A.

YOUNG GIRLS GO TO CINEMA -TO LEARN WORDLY WISDOM

Among the burning topics concerning the modern girl that attracted the attention of Pearl Jephcott, the author of "Rising Twenty", the following will be of particular interest.

Five or six years ago Miss Pearl Jephcott embodied some of her findings during her years of work among adolescents in her "Girls Growing Up." Its shrewdness and humour, the acuteness of its observation, which managed to be at once compassionate and unsentimental, carried it beyond the circle of professional sociologists and youth workers.

Now Miss Jephcott has carried her study farther in time: "Rising Twenty"* contains "Notes on some ordinary girls" who might be those first girls, rather more grown up. In fact they are three groups, 103 girls in all, drawn respectively from a Northern manufacturing town, "Needham," a Northern mining village, "Dowden," and an area in Central London, studied during 1945-6.

Save for a few 16-year-olds, all at that time were over 17 and under 21. The Needham group was selected fortuitously; the two other groups consisted of girls who were, or had been, more or less tenuously attached to youth clubs in their districts, and so might be considered a shade more socially enterprising and energetic than their sisters.

Hobbies And Interests

There was nothing abnormal or retarded about the girl of 19 who, bored with her job as a shop assistant, gave up the idea of being a nurse because "I'm courting heavy and it's no good going with boys if you really and truly want to be a nurse." Her leisure programme was ice-rink on Sunday and Friday, pictures on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and both, plus dancing, on Saturday. "It is nearly all the same week after week," wrote a London girl of 18 whose three evenings of cinema and two of dancing had been varied by washing her hair, cleaning the house for her mother, and "cycling round Hide Park and all round." Before condemning the individual girls or arraigning the educational system one must examine the background of these young butterflies. At leaving age the good average product of a girls' senior shool, besides being able to read, write, and figure competently, is probably a tolerable cook and dress-maker. The standard of her music and dramatic work often surprises outsiders; she speaks—on the school premises—clearly and correctly.

What happens to her during the next few years is, one imagines, much what would happen to the girl from Roedean at 14 if she was thrown out into the opportunist hurly-burly of industry. It is a rare child whose intellectual interests, at that age, are so deeply rooted that she will develop them in circumstances which are something less than encouraging.

Are evening classes likely to have much appeal after eight hours of mechanical and repetitive work? How are civic and social consciousness to expand in an environment where its chief manifestation of a trade union whose branch meetings he does not attend? Is serious reading possible in a four-roomed home occupied by ten people? Is a mother likely to have much patience—let alone room on the kitchen table—for her daughter's hobbies and handicrafts when her own time-table runs like this:

Up at 1 a.m. for Tom to get off to pit; at 4-15 a.m. for Meg to go to work; at 6-30 a.m. for Jim to go to the builders; at 7 a.m. for Jessie to go to work; at 8 a.m. for Betty to go to school. Twelve noon, Betty in to tidy up (dinner at school); 2-30 p.m., Meg in for her dinner; 5-30 p.m. Jim in for his dinner. Later, hot supper for everyone.

Add to that list of handicaps the natural desire of the 14-year-old wage-earner to put away childish things—which, in her sight, means church, clubs, and classes, as well as school—and it is easy to seek how she fals into the leisure pattern of cinema, dance-hall, skating-rink. The cinema, to which most of these girls have gone regularly since they were small children, is a major cultural influence in their lives. Holywood is the

(Continued On Page 27)

* * *

Turning Old Garments To New Uses

Do you give away old clothes to a beggar or the servant? If it is the former then there's no better use to which you can put old garments. In the case of the latter, do not expect any gratitude. Consider yourself lucky if the servant does not decline your offer!

But then, there are certain clothes you do not like to part with even if they are torn and unfit for wearing. With the help of a pair of scissors and needle and thread you may continue using them though in a different garb!

Garments like men's shirts have to be discarded once they start wearing out on collars and cuffs. A good bit of cloth making the back of the shirt and the sleeves (minus cuffs) can be turned into something useful. If the shirt is made of good material or you can make nickers or vests for the kids. If the shirt is of plain white long-cloth or pauplin, you make dusters to clean the furniture pieces.

Similarly, fairly big pieces of intact material can be retrieved from men's pyjamas. The pyjama "legs" can be turned into pillow cases and small bags made from the "trunks" by cutting out the "seat" portion which shows tears.

As for old saris, there's no knowing in how many ways you may use them. Window curtains (for the bed room) can be easily made out of them if the material is printed silk or georgette Of course one can make a blouse also but it might give way within a couple of washings and that would mean so much wastage of your labour. A curtain on the other hand, is so simple to make.

A bright Choli can be made out of the palav or the broad border of the South Indian silk sari. The remaining portion can be stitched into a long piece which can be used for making one side of a razai the other side being made of some cotton material.

WEEK-END VIEWS:

DYNAMIC PERSONALITY

Nariman's Tribute To Quaid-e-Azam

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Bombay writes: "Whatever our differences in politics and no other important issues, even the bitterest critic and opponent of late Quade-Azam Mohamedali Jinnah will have to admit his dynamic personality and brilliant leadership for the last decade. When he took charge of the League, his community was considered most backward in education, least conscious politically, with very little sentiment of nationalism and patriotism. It consisted of an enormous crowd unorganised, undisciplined, and without any definite aim or objective. Amongst its membership there were loyalists, to British Crown and extreme anti-British agitators; still Quaide-Azam performed the wonderful almost magical 'trick', of achieving one of the political wonders of modern times, by securing and creating, in an incredeble short time, and for practically no suffering or sacrifice, an independent new state for this disorganised, undisciplined, unpolitical and conflicting rabble crowd. About a few years ago when 'Pakistan' was first mentioned, it was ridiculed and laughed out as an impossible dream of an idealist. Still in less than a generation, the country and nation was faced with its stark reality; such was the magical political achievement, entirely due to the leadership, statesmanship, diplomacy and tact of the departed Pakistan leader.

Just as Mahatma Gandhi's memory will be reved and cherished in India a Father of Indian Nation and maker of Modern New India, so also will Quaide-Azam be remembered in history by generation to come as Father Creator and Maker of the New State of Pakistan. Both have furnished an example of unparalleled political experiment. Mahatma with his spiritual experiment of truth and non violence brought freedom to a long enslaved country and nation: so Quaide-Azam, without striking or receiving a single blow created an entirely New Dominion and State.

STRANGE COINCIDENCE

It is strange coincidence in nature that both great eastern personalities de parted almost simultaneously shortly after the achievement of their great mission and goal in life.

The falling of these two guiding stars from the political horizons on both newly-born States, has thrown additional grave responsibiliti and heavy burden on the followers and leaders of both.

Let them emulate the noble examples of mananimity, tolerance and mroad-mindedness in public life, that their model leadership have set before them; Mahatmaji and Quaide-Azam were politically and ideologically poles apart, still, they never allowed all their acute differences and bitter controversies, to poison or embitter their personal friendly and harmonious relationship, thus demonstrating to their respective followers, that bitterest political opponents can still be closest personal friends.

Great And Honoured Name

(BY C. S. RANGA IYER)

Mr. Jinnah is a great and honoured name in the Congress. He was a member of it for several long years. He was opposed to the communalism of the Muslim League which was pro-British. He led with Gokhale, Sir Pherozshah Mehta among old Congressmen and Lokmanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi this great nation to freedom and independence.

Every Hindu had admiration for Jinnah when he refused to give to the Muslim League of old what was meant for the nation as a whole. He played a great part in training about Hindu-Muslim unity at the Lucknow Conference to which Tilak had come after his six year's suffering in the jail bringing with him the old Tilakites and followers of Shri Aurobinda Ghose who had seceded after the Surat split. Miss Petit, later on his wife, that marvellous lady attended this Congress with her father Sir Dinshaw Petit, Baronet, Congress veteran and her mother. Mr. Jinnah was a good husband, a kind father and of the nation, he was a great patriot.

Britain made a bad mistake when it left him out of the second and subsequent Round Table Conferences.

Bombay newspapermen leaving HMIS 'KISTNA' in a boat, 150 miles from Bombay, to board the Cruiser HMIS 'DELHI' which reached Bombay port last week.

Jinnah always left the Central Assembly when the Congress left it for the prison. He always co-operated with the Congress. When Mahatma Gandhi attended the Round Tabie Conference, Whitehall and British Raj in India had deliberately excluded Mr. Jinnah from it. He had attended the first Round Table Conference and hailed pan-Indian unity under a Federation He calledit a new star and by that star he would have steered India's course had not fate ordained otherwise. A Prince and a great man has fallen. A nation is in mourning.

History Would Have Been Different

Sir—Allow me to congratulate you on your able appreciation of Mahomed Ali Jinnah.

I have also seen the notices by some of your contemporaries. They give one the impression that Pakistan was "cultivated in hatred and suspicion", and that the departed Muslim leader was alone responsible for it and its aftermath. You, Sir, have observed "there is no doubt that but for Mahomed Ali Jinnah, India would have remained united".

I feel these criticisms unconsciously do an injustice to the deceased. While he was steadfast in his stand for Pakistan, he was always prepared to accept an honourable compromise if one could be evolved. His assertion as a fundamental principle "that we (Hindus and Muslims) are citizens and equal citizens of one State", which you have aptly quoted at the head of your article, had remained an article of faith with him to the end, and makes painful reading in the setting of a certain little-known episode in the tragedy we have witnessed on our political stage in recent months.

I am writing these lines from personal knowledge of the facts. In December 1946 a certain plan for a United India based on Parity had been placed before Jinnah, and while other plans had been rejected by him, he had expressed his willingness to accept this one if the Congress and the Hindus accepted it. A summary of this Plan was published in your issue of 8th March 1947 as an Imaginary Press Statement by Jinnah under the caption "If I were Jinnah". It failed to catch the eyes concerned. The writer sought an interview with the Mahatma at Delhi in March 1947 (Mountbatten had just arrived), but without success. He had to content himself with communicating the matter to him through other channels. At the same time he placed the matter before the then leader of the Hindu Mahasabha. The Congress and our Hindu friends preferred majority rule in a divided India to parity in a United India. Mountbatten succeeded. Partition was accepted. As the Mahasabha leader laconically wrote to me at the time "The die had been cast". It has remained a matter of great sorrow to me that the hand that had cast the die for partition had been a Hindu hand.

The Apostle of Separation had risen above himself and had had the sourage, even while the twelfth stroke of the twelfth hour was striking, to offer to agree to a United Indiao on the basis of Parity with the Hindus. If the offer had been availed of, the history of the last eighteen months would have been differently written. While Jinnah was undoubtedly the Architect of Pakistan, the Fates had ordained that its coping-stone should be laid not by him, but by the Congress and our Hindu friends.

Those who say that Pakistan was "cultivated in hatred and suspicion", and that "but for Jinnah India would have remained united", speak but half the truth. The foregoing lines reveal the other half.

I have no desire to rake up old sores, or to suggest that my Congress and Hindu friends acted otherwise than with the best of motives. However, in apportioning the blame for what has happened, let the truth, and the whole truth alone, be our guide.

The great men have gone. Let us not presume to sit in judgment over them. Let us hold our peace and bare our heads before their shades.—Yours etc.

J.F.KOTEWAL.

FROM OUR READERS

Stability Of Multi-Party Government

Sir,—There is too much talk about Gandhiji's idealism and socialism. For social and political action let there be a proper reassessment and reapplication of lost values and modern methods and thoughts.

We must understand that the State and nation in India can become stable and powerful only by the reorganisation of village life in each village and vlaage groups on principle and foundation of the supremacy of village community as fully self administering and self-containing units with a proper comprehensive and appreciation of Mahatma Gandhiji's ideas and it is advisable for the Central and Provincial statal authorities to be active in such organisational work.

For political action, why insist on one party rule which causes squandering of intelligence and ability into opposition only?

Is it not high time that all realise the necessity of a "Multi-Party Combine" for governmental action on incontrovertible agreed fundamentals and a few concrete measures for dynamic fulfilment in two "one-decade" plans so that our people may acquire balance and judgment by enlightenment and experience and our State may attain equilibrium, elasticity and equity and equipoise in its internal political and economic solidarity and strength and international authority inherent with the possession and potentiality of united defence power organised economic resources and a self-sufficient disciplined community of Indian peoples as a sovereign nation.

—Yours, etc.

REVASHANKAR TRIVEDI.

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

West opened the heart three. It was easy for East to read this as a singleton, so he collected two heart tricks and led a third round. Declarer could have played for down one by discarding his losing club and later finessing against East's spade queen. However, there seemed a fair chance of finding East with both missing spade honours, and South ruffed with the nine. West overffued with the ten and returned a diamond.

Dummy's ace won and now declarer was cut off from dummy and left with a certain club loser, so he attempted to cash two clubs—preparatory to ruffling a third round in dummy. But East beat him to it by ruffing the second club, returning a fourth heart. South ruffed this with the jack; but when the trump aceking failed to drop East's queen, declarer had to surrender another club and a spade—going down 800 points

South could nave saved some points in the play, but he could have shown a far greater profit in the bidding. Having twice and powerfully, rebid his spades, he might have considered the probable misfit character of the hands and rescued the double of four diamonds with a bid of four hearts—not four spades. Even with East beginning by cashing his two top hearts, thus preventing South from ruffing any diamonds. North could have made four hearts by straight play: Discarding two diamonds on South's top cards in the black suits. And with just a slight slip by the defenders, or by risking the spade finenesse. North actually could have made five hearts

Both sides vulnerable
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ 4
♡ Q 10 9 7 6 5
◇ A 10 5 2
♣ 5 4

WEST
♠ 10 3
♡ 3
◇ J 8 7 3
♣ J 9 8 7 3 2

EAST
♠ Q 8 6 2
♡ A K 4 2
◇ K Q 9 6
♣ 10

SOUTH
♠ A K J 9 7 5
♡ J 8
◇ 4
♣ A K Q 6

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	2♡	Pass
3♠	Pass	4◇	Dbl.
4♠	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
All Pass			

The teacher had a lot of clerical work to do, so she placed her hat in front of the class of six-year-olds, saying: "Now, children, I want you to look at my hat, and write some nice little sentences about it."

The class set to work, anc were silent for quite five minutes. Then a face appeared at the teacher's desk, and Edward's voice was heard:

"Please, miss, are there two 'b's' in shabby?"

* * *

A Negro was pleading his own case to save the cost of a lawyer. He called the chief witness to the box and demanded: "Jooua, where was I when we stole those chickens?"

OUR DELHI LETTER *(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)*

Economic Crisis And Anti-Inflation Drive

The Prime Minister has been taking soundings to resolve the Economic crisis. As already known, the Prime Minister has sought the advice of the Economists, the Industrialists, his own party men and the Workers' representatives on this all important issue. A general directive has been issued to all Ministries dissuading them from adding to inflation. The Prime Minister, it is further learned, has advised the Provincial Ministries to take all necessary anti-inflation steps. He told them that they should not look to the Centre for any financial help in their schemes for prohibition or zamindari liquidation legislation. Centre's help similarly will not be readily available for development schemes, unless such schemes were to yield tangible benefits in the immediate future. He is setting up a Board to allot priorities to development plans. The Commerce Ministry in the furtherance of the Prime Minister's exhortations, has postponed the establishment of the Marine Engineerng College at Calcutta for a period of three years. The Agriculture Ministry, on the other hand, convened an Agriculture Ministers conference last month, when decision was taken to start a Central Advisory Board for Forestry. The following resolution by the Standing Committee of the Central Legislature attached to the Ministry for Health would be read with interest:—

> "The Standing Committee of the Legislature for the Ministry of Health while being fully aware of the need of economy at this juncture, is, however, firmly of the opinion that in the interests of national health, both on a short term and also on a long term view, it is essential to implement without delay the health development programme, planned by the Ministry of Health, including the re-organisation of the Ministry itself"

This raises two fundamental issues. Firstly, the Cabinet having joint responsibility, it look incongruous for the Health Ministry to mobilize support for its own expansionists plans, when the whole country is in the grip of inflation and India's Prime Minister is making frantic efforts to resolve the economic crisis in India. On the principle of joint responsibility the Health Minister should have assisted the Government by cutting down all unnecessary expenditure and by postponing all avoidable expenditure.

Secondly, the Congress Party in its memorandum to the Government has made the following recommendations:

> "We whole-heartedly endorse the view that the Budgets in the Centre and in the Provinces should be balanced and, if possible, attempts should be made to reduce surpluses. For this purpose, strictest economy and retrenchment of superfluous and unnecessary staff should be made, and if there is a deficit it should be met by taxation."

It would be thus seen, that the members of the Congress Party collectively, had urged on the Government to cut down its expenditure. Individually, when meeting in Standing Committee, the very members supported the Health Ministry against retrenchment and curtailment of its expenditure.

The second question relates to the reactions of the Provincial Ministries. The Provincial Ministries, it is a matter of common knowledge, were so far very jealous of their own powers and authority. Even during the war, the Provincial Government, functioning under Section 93, did not brook interference with their own sphere of activities. How have they swallowed this summary demolition of the Provincial autonomy edifice is not known. There is a third question, namely, how have these Central Ministries discharged their responsibilities towards their own charge entrusted to them by the constitution, namely the Centrally Administered areas. In the matter of sanitation, the Health Minister admitted in Parliament and earlier this month that the standards set up by the much despised British in New Delhi had gone down during the last one year. This downgrading the Minister attributed to refugees and furnished the House with a big catalogue showing the increase in the Municipal staff employed to cope with the situation. The catalogue looked impressive. In actual practice, the road right in front of the Municipal offices has not been swept for months together. Your correspondent knows, because he lives there. For months, there has been a controversy as to whose responsibility it was to clear the rubbish from the roadsides, if it were a composite rubbish containing leaves, household rubbish and debris. With "pass the baby slogan," the Municipal Staff placed the responsibility on Public Works Department, which shifted it to Horticulture Department, although the last one was a part of the Public Works Department. Then again, who was responsible for the refugee muddle? Initially no steps were taken to check the inflow of refugees into Delhi. After showing them the rosy gardens of four satellite towns capable of settling three lakhs of refugees, it was suddenly announced that Delhi's quota had been determined at 100,000. Side by side, the Government announced that it would not use compulsion to disperse refugees from Delhi. Here again, the well-to-do refugees who crowd drinking houses every day have been allotted houses. The poor refugees who walked through the reign of terror, however, still pass their days in dirty holes they have made for themselves in city wall and elsewhere. This is social justice. After a herculean effort, Chandni Chowk in Old Delhi was cleared. It is slowly filling up again.

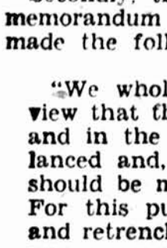
The story of education is equally illuminating. One has to visit the Municipal Schools in Old Delhi to judge for himself [illegible] cation has been so unpopular. The Municipal Schools are generally attended by poorer children. It was the Municipal Schools in which the refugees were housed, as a result of the Prime Minister's pledge that every refugee will be given a roofed shelter. These children of the poor people have been shifting for themselves.

The Agriculture Ministry with its doctrine of trusteeship has placidly watched the progressive decline in the cultivable area of Delhi Province. Its own schemes of starting institutions in Delhi has taken up quite a big chunk of cultivable land.

It will be thus seen that the Provincialised Ministries are more interested to make inroads in the Provincial Autonomy provisions of the Constitution than in discharging the ultimate responsibility of trusteeship entrusted to them. The decisions to set up Central Advisory Boards for Forestry and Local Self-Government are some of their achievements. It will really help if the Government of India were to declare its intentions about the Provincial Autonomy. It will save a great deal of public money, if the facade of Provincial Ministries were totally demolished and India were reverted to a Centralised form of Government in case the Government's intention were to progressively expand its Provincialised Ministries, on the plea of trusteeship.

Beveridge said that full employment did not mean no unemployment. He also said that employment was not wanted for the sake of employment, irrespective of what it produced. Employment must be progressive and productive, he added. This must be in context to the Western conditions. In India, employment is wanted, not so much for progress and production, as for patronage and provincialism. On that basis, the Government of India is increasing its deficit at the rate of nine crores a month. On that basis, the deficiary gap has widened to Rs. 250 crores. In their search for trusteeship, the Provincialised Ministers are not interested in this gap. Their Ministers are politicians. Some one defined a statesman as a person, interested in the next generation, and the politician in the next election. The elections are round the corner, and nothing shall be done to ruin their chances. Meanwhile, money is having its revenge.

The Famous Astrologer



Recipient of many Golo Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual life reading, monthly, details Rs. 5. 3 questions Rs. 2 (Horoscope or writing time required). Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI. Thyagarayanagar, Madras-17

TRIKALAVEDI, JYOTISH CHAKRAVARTI

PROF. K. ANJI, MADRAS—14.

Consultation: Rs. 5, 10. Annual Readings Rs. 10, London Style Rs. 25, Commercial Rs. 100, Full Horoscopes Rs. 50, 100, 150, 250, Weekly Rs. 500, Daily Rs. 1,000, 2,000.

DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCE

Twenty-eight countries, including India, Australia, Belgium, France, Denmark the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, South Africa and the U.S.A. sent delegates to London to take part in the International Youth Conference held at Church House, Westminster. (Left to right) Miss Krishna Ahooja of India, Bertram Colbert of U.S.A., and Ninny Bergers of Belgium chatting during a break in the Conference.

BETWEEN YOU AND ME

(Continued from Page 3)

dered him completely helpless. Condemning the Razvi Raj and the Utopia of an Islamic State with the hordes of fanatic outsiders, the Nizam concludes: "The Razvi group by methods reminiscent of Hitlerite Germany took possession of the State. When the Indian army was about forty miles from Hyderabad, the Ministry resigned, leaving me to save the situation as best as I could.'" This is how Razvi ruled and the Nizam reigned before India's police action.

* * *

The future of Hyderabad is causing headache to the Nehru Cabinet, and the Prime Minister has not delayed in announcing a broad policy of popular sovereignty shaping the future of Hyderabad. Meanwhile, the Communists demand the deposition of the Nizam and arming of the people for protection. But, protection against whom? Already, reports are current that the Communists at Warangal are taking over the arms from the Razakars, and the recent outrages in Nalgonda and Warangal districts, the headquarters of Communists, show that they are out to fish in troubled waters and sabotage the noble mission of the Indian army. While the leader of the State Congress has called upon his followers to surrender all illicit arms and stop underground activities, the Communist command has been studiously silent. The Indian army is not saving Hyderabad from the hands of the Razakars to hand it over to the Comm[illegible]

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain suggests that the Nizam must go, and power in the State should be vested in the hands of Swami Ramananda Tirth. This is probably on par with his suggestion of bringing Sri Aurobindo Ghosh and Ramana Maharishi from the cloister to the hearth of Indian politics, left void by the Mahatma, Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali is for the deposition of the Nizam, and the distribution of his territory among linguistic provinces. Mrs. Aruna is a daring and impatient idealist. But first things first. Hyderabad has to be rescued from the Razakars and the Communists before people can exercise a free plebiscite.

* * *

Meanwhile, Major-General J. N. Chaudhury is getting on famously as the Military Governor. The youngest of generals, only just about forty, he is all verve and vivacity, with nothing of the "military bloke or blimp"—in him. He seems to be a seasoned hand with the pressmen, with quick answers and witty repartees. Questioned about the whereabouts of Razvi, Major-General Chaudhury said: "After all, Razvi wanted to go to the Red Fort, and he will find his place there." Producing the typed sheet with the Nizam's signature transferring all power to the Military Governor, he said: "This is a historical document. I will keep it for my grandchildren." Asked about the spirit of the Indian army during its triumphal march to Hyderabad, Chaudhury's quick repartee was "you know there was no prohibition in the army." Wet humour seasons the high and dry of the military administration, and will make it popular.

Smith met Brown in the street and asked for a match. Brown went through six pockets and produced a bottle of aspirins from each.

"Great Scott," said Smith, "are you becoming a dope fiend?"

"No," said Brown. "I've been trying to buy a body-belt all the morning, and every time I go into a chemist's shop a girl comes forward to serve me."

INDIA AS 'WHITE MAN'S GRAVE': PASSING PARADE OF LORDS OF EAST

The life of the British in India, said an American writer recently was filled with the symbols of dominion and grandeur. Doubtless this was so, until towards the close of the nineteenth century, when signs of significant change began to appear. After the proconsulate of Curzon, the evidences of an approaching new era were multiplied and Anglo-India (as we used to call it) was slowly adapting itself to conditions such as a Lawrence or a Havelock could never have imagined, writes S. K. Ratcliffe in "John 'O' London's Weekly.'

The British community has always, of course, been highly privileged, and as to its position and customs two things in particular may be noted. First, from the beginning of the East India Company's rule officials and merchants alike were engaged in working out a mode of life that assumed both power and permanence; and, secondly, the majority enjoyed a social standing and a degree of authority which they could not have hoped to attain in England or Scotland.

Mr. Hilton Brown has carried out a capital idea. Digging into the social and personal records of 300 years he has made a diversified anthology, "The Sahibs" (Hodge, 15s.). The early British settlements are depicted in an abundance of letters and memoirs, while travellers' tales have never slackened. Not a few of the brightest pens are those of women, whether residents or visitors. To them, needless to say, the daily doings of an Indian household suggested countless topics for satirical comment: the bungalow and its amenities (too often makeshift), the punkas and mosquito nets, the servants and their baffling ways, the curiosities of the "bazaar", that daily puzzle of supplies and prices, the sports, the dinner-parties, the hot-weather migration to the Hills.

SHIPMENT OF PROSPECTIVE BRIDES

Mr. Brown makes a start with writers coming before Calcutta was a visible city, when Madras was Fort St. George, and the island of Bombay merely an item in the dowry of Charles the Second's Portuguese Queen. These cities were not slow in growing up. By the time of Warren Hastings, Madras and Bombay were described as making a fine display from the sea. In 1843 it was said of Calcutta, with some exaggeration, that there were few sights in the world "more beautiful and imposing than the approach to this Petersburgh of the East". Yet nothing, perhaps, is more surprising than the fewness of the British until 150 years ago. In 1786, for instance, the Europeans in Calcutta numbered only 300, a score of them being deserters from the ships at Goa, "the worst men in the world".

The "factories" which housed the company's servants of all grades were, of necessity, almost exclusively male, although English wives (poor souls!) were admitted from 1670. Shipments of prospective brides were a stock subject for unkind jesting: "Where woman goes for man as well as mangoes", wrote Thomas Hood. We may, however, see at how early a stage the Memsahib made her presence and influence felt. Long before the Victorian age the framework of "station" life was fixed.

"The English and all Europeans", we read as early as 1690, "are provided with convenient Repositories for their Dead". It is added that they vied with one another in showy monuments. And can we wonder, since India was the white man's grave? There was small hope of escaping those terrible "feavers". The cruel price of Empire was paid in the coinage of young life. The lovely Rose Aylmer ("What every virtue, every grace?"), dying at nineteen, was one of a never-broken line. Forbes, of "Oriental Memories", records that in 1765, he sailed from England with eighteen fellows, full of youthful ardour, and that all were dead years before his own service came to an end. The observant Emily Eden (1837) was not the first to remark how instantly the rank closed after a sudden death.

Hospitality was at all times unlimited in Anglo-India. The food and drink were startling to all newcomers and visitors from England, despite their familarity with kindred self-indulgence at home. Mrs. Fay (1780) has this:—

"We were very frequently told in England, you know, that the heat in Bengal destroyed the appetite.....I cannot help thinking that I never saw an equal quantity of victuals consumed".

Some meals described are of a weight and variety going beyond the repasts that evoked the raptures of Samuel Pepys, and the display of plate and glass was extravagant. On the other hand, W. H. Russell, of "The Times", as late as 1857, was scornful of the dinners at the Bengal Club, where, however, the wines were admirably iced. The custom of eating a heavy dinner at two o'clock, in defiance of the heat, seems to us altogether ludicrous. It necessitated the longest possible siesta. Both of these disappeared when the regular working day was established, with a modest tiffin brought to the office by the Sahib's own servant.

CASTE AMONG EUROPEANS

Drink was a continual problem and a menace; and until the universal acceptance of the whisky-peg (marking a long step towards temperance), the chief enemy was brandy-pawnee—Pani, that is, water, which was not too much in evidence.

The strict conventions of Anglo-India offered a tempting target for the shafts of Mrs. Parkes ('circa' 1828), the Hon. Emily Eden a decade later, and many another. "The ladies of Bombay", says Lady Falkland, "are more tenacious of their rank than we are in England". The reasons are plain enough. Army and covenanted Civil Service made a dual hierarchy. Lawyers and planters employees of the mercantile houses and box-wallahs, made separate classes. In a grimly caste-ridden land the British built a striking variant of the Hindu system; and as some critic pointed out, they could for this reason understand Caste more easily than other Europeans.

Complaints of vacuity and superficiality as the blight of British-Indian society continue until a late date. All I can say on this point is that in my time we did not much suffer from it. Work and public affairs were sufficiently stimulating. There was never any lack of reminiscence and discussion, whatever the season or the temperature.

Pretty nearly every aspect of the Sahib's existence is brought out in Mr. Hilton Brown's gleanings. The old entries are often fruity. Sir Philip Francis, the ill-tempered colleague of Warren Hastings, reports that in one evening he won at whist about £20,000 In the 1820s the Madras mail to Calcutta, by land, might take not much more than ten days, in favourable weather. In 1921, the 'Calcutta Gazette' announces that "nearly half a year has elapsed since our last advices from England". Piteous laments are called forth age after age by the rains and the insect pests. Language of all kinds seems inadequate when Indian servants are under discussion. In 1775 we have: "110 to wait upon a family of four—oh, monstrous!" And if any should disobey—well, "ordered ten slippers", it might be a means of correction not to be thought of within the longest living memory.

The miseries of the dak-bungalow are underlined, and the badness of the hotels is noted by Olive Doyles, the sister of John Buchan, as recently as 1913.

The humours and many of the tragedies of British India are registered in Mr. Hilton Brown's pages. His classification is excellent, though he might have decided upon chronological sequence. I suggest, too, that first names or initials cannot be omitted in a list of authors.

The chief thing one misses in this volume is a chapter of excerpts illustrating the finer side of British life and Governance. They display a marvellous wealth of character, achievement and devotion, on the part of army officers, civil servants, missionaries, teachers; of engineers, doctors, nurses. The farewell acts and words of Lord Mountbatten are today in the minds of us all. They illumine the closing scene of the British Raj; and add a final touch to the labours, duly recorded or unmarked by any memorial, of men and women belonging to our race, true servants of India, to be counted in thousands and tens of thousands.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

Young Girls Go To Cinema—To Learn Wordly Wisdom

(Continued From Page 24)

acknowledged arbiter on hair styles, fashions, the manners and rules of polite society. Miss Jephcott suggests that the younger girls go to the cinema expressly to learn worldly wisdom—say, how to 'get a fellow," and possibly how to get rid of 'im when he gets fresh. The older ones are more selective in their film-going. Miss Lejenue has her readers in Needham. The wide popularity of dancing and skating suggests more than the obvious attraction of fun and society. May not this craving for the logic and purpose of rhythmic, patterned movement be a reaction, unconscious probably, from the formlessness of contemporary society, and do these girls, perhaps, find in it the refuge from chaos which others seek in string quartets? The fourth source of recreation is the public-house, particularly for the Londoners. Here there is, besides light, warmth, and jollity, the chance of meeting men.

Meeting Boys

Miss Jephcott, in a chapter entitled "The Dominant Interest," deals with this last subject with good sense. For working girls the desire of every normal woman for marriage is heightened by the fact that, in their society, a single woman is an oddity. They marry young, from 18 to 22, not from 25 to 30, as do girls of the professional classes. Naturally enough, from the age of 15 or so they are occupied with finding a prospective husband. That is the underlying motive, recognised or not, of the fastidious care they take of their appearance, and in so far as the youth clubs do not give them an opportunity of meeting new boys—new men for the "rising twenties"—they fail to hold their interest.

Mss Jephcott suggests two other reasons for such a failure. Most youth clubs do not tie up closely enough with the interests of the grown-up people of the girls' normal background. Nor do they ask enough of their members; stricter discipline, stiffer subscriptions from girls with 10s. to 15s. a week pocket money, service for others. Adolescents, caught early before they "fall into the miry pit of the adult world," are likely to respond to such demands.

The point she makes is the shortness of the time between leaving shool and marrying, and the consequent importance of starting early, at 13 and 14, not at 16, to help these girls to use their leisure in ways which will at once give them more fund and turn them into more effective adults. The point which is implicit throughout the book is the importance of linking any kind of further education, formal or informal, with the girls' home background and day-to-day experience. There is more on which to fasten it than the despondent may imagine. Even girls otherwise feather-pated have a strong sense of responsibility towards their homes; they look upon marriage as a full-time and exacting career; no one who has see the care and affection they will lavish on young brothers and sisters can doubt their love for children. Many of them told Miss Jephcott that they would welcome clear and adequate sex instruction; more that they would like classes in cooking, child welfare, "how to keep a house and how to spend the money." That rather nebulous subject "civics" should, properly, be anchored to the trade unions, to membership of which most of these girls are entitled.

Are the county colleges alive to all this, or are they thinking in terms of pure education?

Abc's Of Jewish-Arab Struggle

(Continued From Page 21)

covers 41 per cent of the oil reserves.

Who is helping Israel?

The U. S. has recognized Israel, but the U. S. embargo on arms to the Middle East has prevented the Jews from buying arms legally in America. Israel now wants a loan of about dol. 90,000,000 from the U. S. Russia also recognized Israel and has permitted her satellite state of Rumania to send oil supplies to Israel.

What is likely to happen in the end?

Chances are Israel will survive as a divided while the Arab portion of Palestine is divided between Egypt and Trans-Jordan. U. S.-British Pact on Palestine probably would end most of the fighting.

ATOMIC ENERGY FOR MEDICAL RELIEF

(continued from page 2)

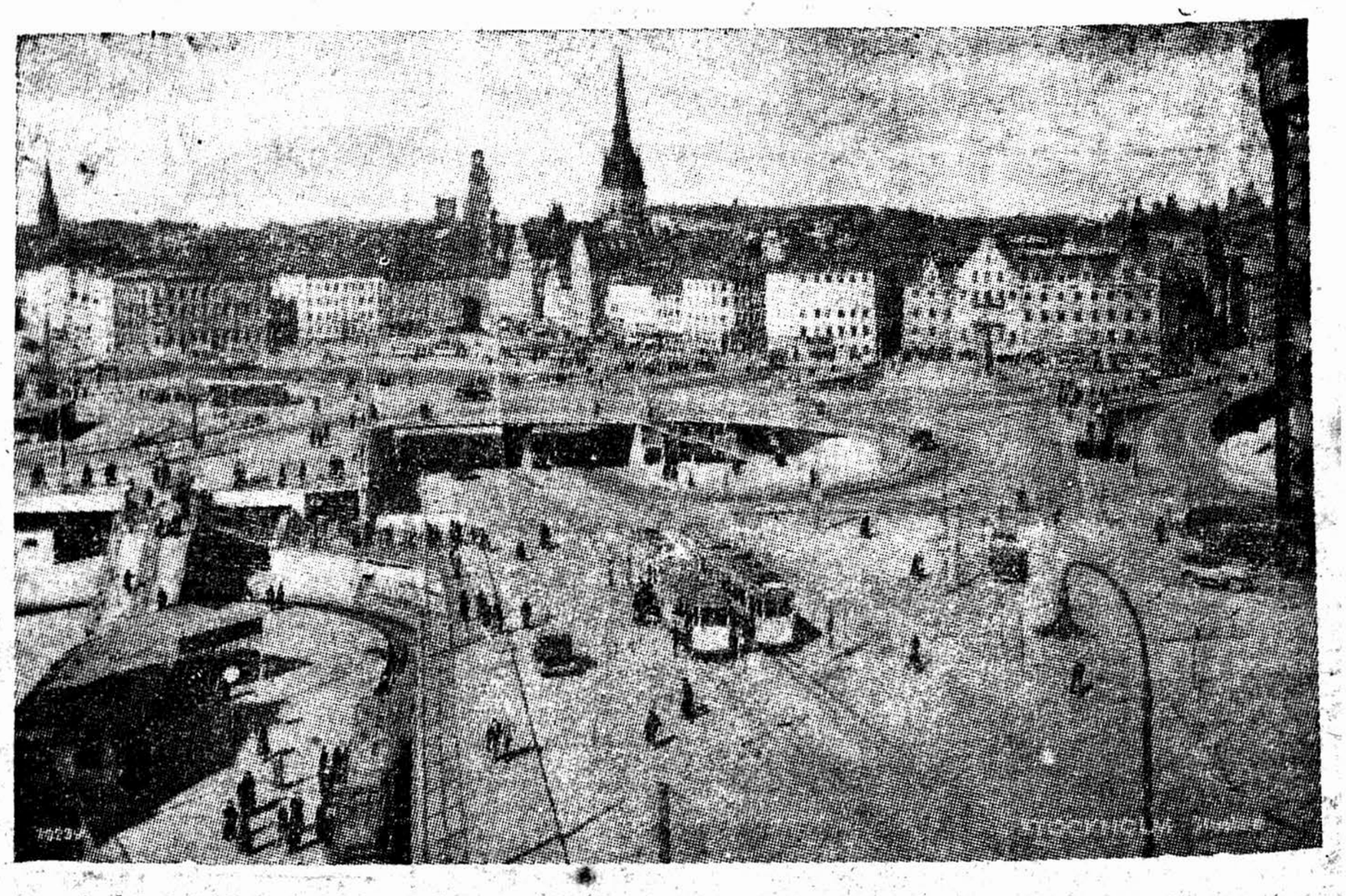
ler Foundation are using the isotope to study the life processes of the malaria parasite in red blood cells. It has been found that cells containing these organisms take up the isotope from the blood stream much faster than normal cells. The same material is being used to study the course of virus infections in incubated eggs in the process of preparing vaccines. A significant problem is whether the electron-shooting atoms tend to bring about mutations into more virulent forms among the infinitesimably minute virus organisms.

Investigations of even greater promise are being carried out at the Thorndyke Memorial Laboratory in Boston. By the use of P 32, doctors there are trying to trace the basic phenomenon of blood-cell formation in bone marrow. These studies were inspired by the apparent failure of blood-creating mechanisms to work following severe burns and crushing injuries sustained during the war. For any future atomic war a clear understanding of the blood-producing phenomenon will be of the utmost importance. Damage to he bone-marrow cells by radiation was probably the chief cause of delayed fatalities in the Japanese cities struck by atomic bombs.

At the University of Oregon, P 32 is being used to investigate the different rate of formation of proteins necessary to white blood cells in normal persons and in Leukemia victims.

Exploration of a new and obscure field, the formation of phospholipids in animal tissues, is being carried out with the radioactive phosphorus isotope at the Bowman School of Medicine at Winston-Salem, N.C. these phospholipids are fats containing phosphorus which are present in all living cells. They probably are essential to life, but the part they play is essentially unknown. They are formed largely in the liver, and the investigation already has shown that their formation can be greatly stimulated by diet changes. The work may have a bearing on treatment of some obscure liver diseases.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

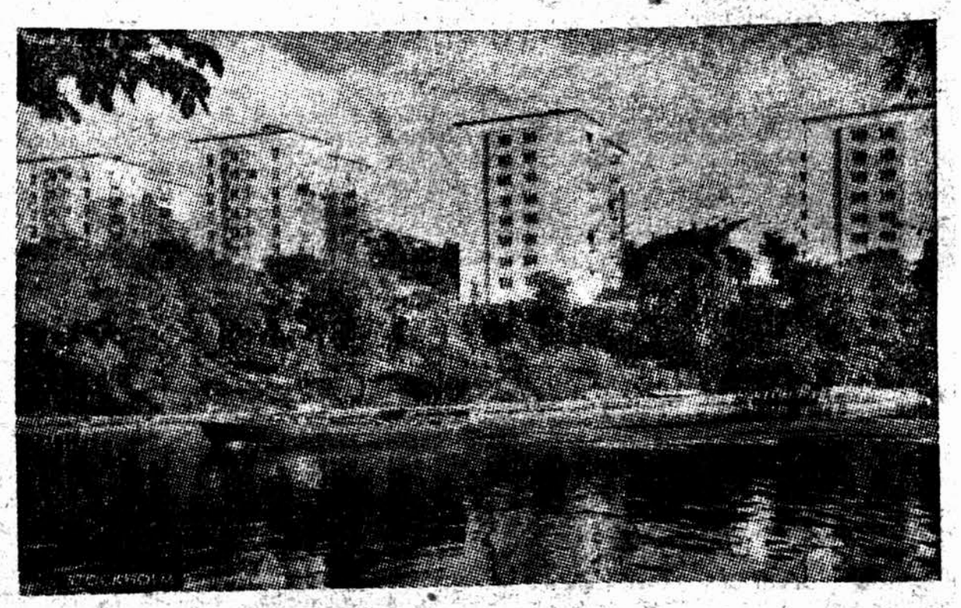


A big traffic centre in Stockholm with the dove-leaf crossing for vehicles.

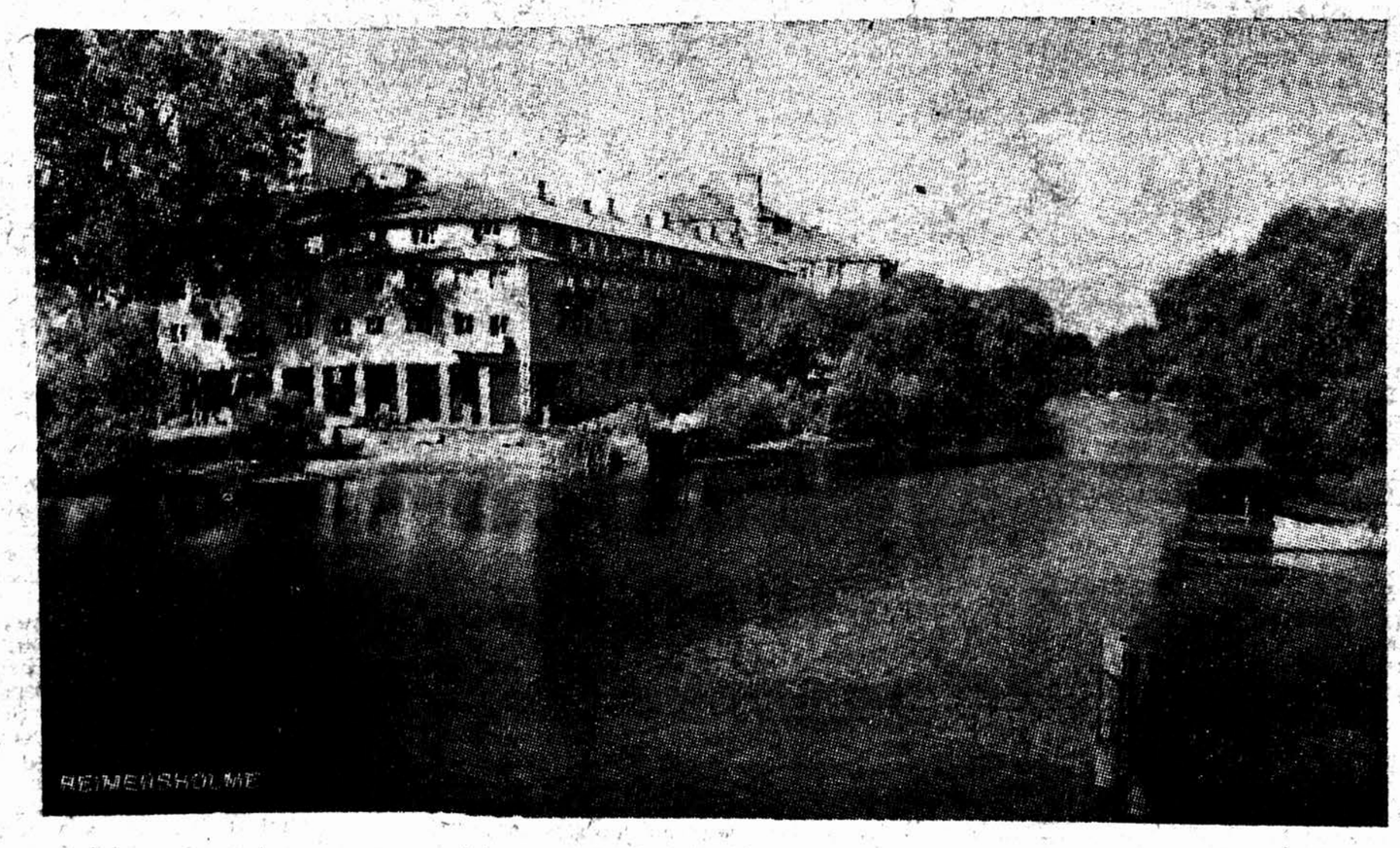
"ONE VERY STRIKING THING THAT A VISITOR TO THE SCANDINAVIAN CAPITALS OF COPENHAGEN, OSLO AND STOCKHOLM OR TO SMALLER CITIES AND TOWNS IMMEDIATELY NOTICES IS NEATLY LAID OUT BLOCKS OR PROJECTS OF PLANNED HOUSING"—SEE PAGE 22.

PATTERN OF PLANNED HOUSING

A view of the entire Reimersholme Housing Estate with brewery across the road.



Another view of the same Housing Estate on the island of Reimersholme.



The famous Reimersholme Housing Estate of the H.S.B. Society in Stockholm.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. Jointly edited by S. Natarajan.